

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Comm. of Conservation  
Asst. Chairman Jan 19

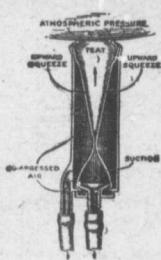
Toronto, Ont., June 6, 1918



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The Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



Compressed Air (from the "Downer Squeezers" which massage the teats and thus bring them in perfect health. This action also massages the udder milking and thus decreasing the milk flow. Found ONLY in the Sharples Milker.

## Sharples "Upward Squeeze" is the correct milking method

A thousand different experiments were tried before Sharples developed what he believed to be the correct milking principle—the famous Sharples "Upward Squeeze" teat cup. And the success of the Sharples Milker has confirmed his belief! To-day over half a million cows are being milked twice daily with the

# SHARPLES MILKER

## "The Only Milker with Positive Squeeze"

Sharples is the only Milker that has a positive massaging action and upward squeeze—the result of a patented compressed air principle. This action carefully massages back to the udder the blood drawn down to the small teat veins by the milking, thus keeping the teats in perfect condition.

Tests also have proved that the Sharples is the world's fastest milker. This has more than one advantage. Not only does it enable you to finish milking in one-half to three-quarters of the time required by other milkers, but fast milking actually increases the milk flow. Perry Empery, of Chesterville, Ont., found that his cows gave from one to five pounds more milk per day with the Sharples Milker than when milked by hand. He offers his milk sheet to prove it.

Our catalog will fully explain to you the advantages of milking with a Sharples Milker—write our nearest office for it to-day, addressing Dept. 77

### The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont.

Regina, Sask.



## SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Is the Ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat

Mr. D. A. Ferguson, a well-known farmer at St. Thomas, Ont., writes on 17th August, 1917:—

"Just thought I would drop you a line to say we have threshed our wheat that we fertilized with 'Basic Slag' and we have a yield of over fifty bushels per acre. Wheat is an extra fine sample. 'Our neighbors are becoming quite interested in 'Basic Slag.'"

Don't you think it is worth while investigating? Couldn't you take a carload of twenty tons and distribute among your neighbors? Write us and our representative will call and talk the matter over.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

### Potato Grades

POTATOES offered for sale in Canada hereafter must conform to the following grades, which were incorporated in the Inspection and Sale Act of Canada at the last session of Parliament:

(1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any potatoes represented to be of—

(a) Number 1 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound, of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt, or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

(b) Number 2 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound and practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

(c) The section shall not apply to seed potatoes.

(d) "Practically free" means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any defect from the causes aforesaid can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

"Diameter" means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

(e) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of any other person, violates any of the provisions summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and not less than ten dollars; for the second offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars; and for the third and each subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, together, in all cases, with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs, and the costs of enforcing them, are sooner paid."

### Changes in Ontario Cabinet

SIR William Hearst has announced two important changes in the Ontario Cabinet. Venerable Archbishop H. J. Cody, D.D., rector of St. Paul's Anglican church, Toronto, will succeed Dr. R. F. Prentiss, Minister of Education. Mr. Geo. Henry, M.P.P. for East York, will take over the portfolio of agriculture which has been held by Sir Wm. Hearst since the death of the late O. Duff. Dairy farmers in Ontario will be pleased to have as the agricultural representative in the cabinet a practical dairy farmer. For many years Mr. Henry has been operating a 300 acre

dairy farm in the Don Valley of York township. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and spent one year at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. He has given 11 years of service at a member of the municipal council of York county and was re-elected in 1909. He has been principally known to Ontario farmers because of his interest in the question of good roads. He is a member of the York Highway Commission and an officer of the Ontario Good Roads Association.

### Women Help on the Farms

THE Ontario Government Help Employment Bureau writes as follows regarding the work of the "farmerettes," many of whom are still in training at Guelph:

"Each one receives an opportunity to milk, to hitch and curry a horse, to clean out the stables. Some members of the class have, of course, a decided advantage over others, in that they could do these things on the farm before they arrived at Guelph. The others, however, atone for lack of experience by determination to learn. The extensionographers have encouraged that type of help, by strenuously advising that 'practically free' means 'do not do badly this morning' said one of them. The job of cleaning out the stables is not a particularly delightful one at any time—and remember it is done here at five-thirty in the morning—two hours before breakfast.

"Over 40 girls have already been sent out for mixed dairy, derry and other general farm work. As employer of one of the girls already sent out writes: 'Miss A. is certainly living up to the reputation of the other girls sent out in this neighborhood, and we are very much pleased with the work she is doing.' That particular girl is doing pruning, spraying and planting. One of the others referred to in the report is the one at the Ontario Government Employment Bureau as follows:

"We are getting quite used to my work and like it. We do the milking, harvesting, spraying, and also take charge of the horses and barns. Both Mr. and Mrs. D. are very nice and certainly do all in their power to make us feel comfortable and at home.

"Farmers who want good girls to do outdoor work on the farm, two hours a day in the farm house should apply at once to the Director of Women's Farm Work, 15 King Street, East, Toronto."

### Social Activities of Elgin County

THE Granges in Elgin County have been receiving and paying fraternal visits this spring. In April Forest Rose Grange maintained Apple Grove, and in return Apple Grove invited the members to a couple sugar socials in their hall the following week. As both meetings were largely attended a very enjoyable time was spent in music, speeches and recitations, in which both Granges assisted.

At the regular meeting of Apple Grove Grange a resolution was passed to send letters to the Premier expressive of disapproval of the amendments to the Militia Service Act. This was done, and courteous replies have been received. Many of the young men of this Grange have done the khaki, and two have made the overseas sacrifice. It seems to the members that not one more can be spared at present, as nearly every farm in Middlemarch has been cropped in its utmost capacity this spring in answer to the call for more production.

The members of Apple Grove will hold a box social at its next meeting to assist in the patriotic work. The Grange receives \$10 a month from the township council of Southwold to be for year, but the knitters are calling for more.

We Welcome  
Trade increases  
VOL. XXXV

### A Review

ALL lines of facing speed of the prod the making years have freedom to at the front and problems, new I It should not be rank that if they these problems.

German guns million pounds of January. Product losses, meet these queries never the problem of it. Let me be conc business, no busi out serious prof a man's job to f The problems cutties are those of housing, the fact that dairy produ for in oleomargar minor importation the earnest com- hired, let us dis- OF

I consider the permitting the se- ficial value of this that of butter in that those fami- of necessity com- do so to the de- well-being of the in these homes, duct will not con- better, and since of making very l- garine will hard- criming market- As a menace to but a shadow h- his introduction- point of the con- though it is bou- It is to be hope health of the na- drawn from Can- cides.

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Whether this not so much the should be evolve- so that we may- the health of the is not menaced- paying too little- family and relat- animal. A visit-

\*An address before the Convention of the





# Herd Building at the University of British Columbia

A Good Start has been made with Ayrshires, Jerseys and Shorthorns

By J. A. MacLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

**D**URING the past year the University of British Columbia under its Department of Animal Husbandry has been gradually assembling foundation stock of most excellent type for its dairy and beef herds.

The herds and flocks of the University must serve various functions. The stock must be used to a large extent for instructional purposes. The regular four-year students, the men in the short courses and the men in the courses for returned soldiers must be taught correctly the characteristics of the various types and breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and to judge and select discriminately.

Consequently it is essential that the university establish and maintain breeding herds of dairy and beef cattle, of draft horses, of sheep and swine, and these herds must be superior in order that the right ideals of these classes of animals be presented to the men taking the work.

The animals must be used for investigational work in breeding, feeding, care and management. In addition to these functions, the University herd should serve as a very valuable source of breeding stock to the breeders of the province.

It will take a good many years to provide the University with the equipment in livestock necessary for a thoroughly efficient laboratory for the students; nevertheless already a good beginning has been made. The university has now at Point Grey, Vancouver, a herd of six purebred Ayrshires, six purebred Jerseys and seven purebred Shorthorns, a total of forty young calves. These have been collected with a great deal of care.

Recognizing the fact that there are a number of breeders of the highest reputation in the province possessing herds of great excellence, and further appreciating the truth that more has been done to eradicate tuberculosis in British Columbia than in any other part of Canada, it seemed highly desirable to the Department of Animal Husbandry that it possess the female stock be obtained from within the province.

Concretely this meant that the best breeders of the province be asked to part with their best females in order that the University herd be started properly. The work has been well begun, but not yet completed. A number of the best breeders of Jerseys and Ayrshires were visited and their cooperation obtained. As a result the university possesses animals of unquestioned merit both from the standpoint of type and production, in these breeds.

### The Ayrshires.

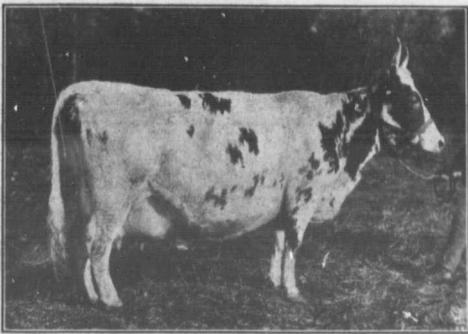
In the Ayrshire herd is Springhill White Beauty with an advance registry record of 12,502 lbs. milk, 573.3 lbs. fat, as a three-year-old, which for several years was the Canadian three-year-old record. This is a cow of splendid size, great depth of chest and barrel, beautiful udder and beautiful form. She would be an outstanding cow in any herd in America today.

This cow was obtained from E. A. Wells, Sardis, B. C. From the same herd came also Evergreen Maid of Beauty 2nd—43873—a three-year-old heifer that gives great promise. Just as outstanding a cow is Jessie's Queen—34091—obtained from Mr. Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B. C. This is a cow of great beauty, style and refinement. As a two-year-old she made 6,128 lbs. of milk and 271 lbs. of fat. She had the distinction of standing second in her class at the Dominion Exhibition in New Westminster a few years ago, and at that time standing above the cow that later was grand champion at the World's Fair in San Francisco. Two cows and a bull were obtained from the Grandview herd of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale. Of these Grandview Grace—42249—has a record of 9,912 lbs. milk, and 282 lbs. fat as a two-year-old. She is a daughter of Springhill Live Wire, which makes her a half-sister to Rose of Grandview the champion Ayrshire cow of Canada. With her came Grandview Polly—51151—that just three years old and combines the blood of Victor Bull and Springhill Live Wire, two of the best bulls of the Ayrshire breed.

At the head of this select Ayrshire herd is the imported aged bull, Leasescock Comet—30586—which for several years has been senior sire in the

Shannon Bros. herd and where his get are promising exceedingly well. He is a bull of splendid size, style, vigor and Ayrshire character.

The Jersey herd was begun by the purchase of Brampton Lady Vancouver—5745—a cow that has never been tested officially but that possesses a



A Representative of the University of British Columbia Ayrshire Herd. Dairying will be emphasized at the new University of British Columbia farm, and J. A. MacLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry, has already secured a number from the excellent herds already established in the province. The heifer illustrated affords good evidence of the high character of the cattle already selected.

great deal of merit. She was obtained from W. D. S. Rorison, of Vancouver. Probably the most distinguished Jersey in the herd is Violet of Avelroagh—39105—bred by and purchased from E. H. Barton, Chilliwack, B. C. This heifer holds the three-year-old record for Canada, having produced 13,800 lbs. of milk and 556 lbs. fat, and was one of the choicest

## The Control of Infectious Abortion in Cattle

Methods Followed at the Connecticut Agricultural College—By G. C. White, Connecticut

**U**NLESS the cow that aborts is the very first occurring in a herd, it seems that the logical thing to do is to handle the matter entirely upon a financial basis. Some cows abort for other reasons, but all cases had better be considered as if caused by the disease, unless the blood tests have been applied and point to the contrary, so common is the disease among herds. Generally the wrong attitude is assumed, both for the good of one's self and one's neighbors. Actual facts must be dealt with and general knowledge concerning the disease

should be disseminated to save the useless expenditure of large sums of money annually by cow owners in trying unsuccessful remedies.

Full stimulation to the milk secreting organ does not result when the fetus is not carried full time. If an abortion occurs before the fifth or sixth month, no stimulation results and if between the fifth and eighth months, only moderate stimulation results. Few if any cows will pay their way if abortion occurs before the fifth month until after a normal calving, and only the real good ones may on stimulation secured from the fifth to the eighth month. Unless the unfortunate cow is a pretty good one, therefore she should be sold to a butcher as the cheapest way out. If kept they may not readily conceive and may even, though not necessarily abort again, the cow is a valuable producer or valuable for breeding purposes, it is not necessary to dispose of her as when properly handled she is no more dangerous than other diseased animals in the herd.

### Shall Aborters be Quarantined?

As a general thing, writers upon this subject advise the separation of aborting cows from the remainder of the herd. There may be some advantages in this, but usually it is not easy to do, and where it is done the unfortunate animal is generally placed in very uncomfortable and unsatisfactory quarters. Furthermore, the aborting animal possibly is no more dangerous than the non-aborting ones, and this—

(Continued on page 26.)



A History Maker of the Guernsey Breed.

Brookmead's Dorothy, a Guernsey heifer, owned by Frank G. Thompson, Pennsylvania, as a junior two-year-old, has finished a record production of 14,175.4 lbs. of milk and 742.68 lbs. of butter fat. Her bull calf was sold at four months of age for \$2,000, a record price for a Guernsey bull of that age. In the last six months of her test Brookmead's Dorothy produced within 100 days as much milk as in her first six months and 36 lbs. more fat.

things in Mr. Barton's select herd. Lady Jane Champlon—3490—was obtained from A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, B. C. She has just completed her four-year-old record producing 10,247 lbs. milk and 530 lbs. fat. She is a cow of splendid size and dairy capacity with an udder of rare quality. She is a daughter of Tyce George, one of the great sires of British Columbia Jerseys. Her dam is Buff's Lassie, that for both show and production has a splendid record in this respect. The Foyotmair's not—1284—was obtained from Grimmer Bros., Pender Island, B. C. As a three-year-old she made 466 lbs. of fat, as a four-year-old she made 497 lbs. of fat, as a five-year-old, 547 lbs. of fat, and as a six-year-old over 10,000 lbs. of milk, and over 550 lbs. of fat. Besides this wonderfully good production she is a cow of rare type, size and quality, and she is known for her showy winning at Victoria and Vancouver exhibitions. From a purely type standpoint none of the Jerseys excel Park Venus, obtained from Mr. Willett, Duncan, B. C. She is just three years old and is a model of Jersey beauty thru out. She is by interested Violet's Oxford, a Moose Hill Farm bull, owned by Mr. Corfield, at Corfield, B. C.

To head this Jersey herd the University has purchased Temisia's Owl's Rogue from R. A. Sibley, Moose Hill Farm, Spencer, Mass. He is by Oxford Lad's Progress and out of Temisia's Owl's Rose 2nd that has a three-year-old Record of Performance test of 544 lbs. butter, which record was made in about eight months, at which time the heifer met with a serious accident, which nearly ended her life. The mother of this young bull is out of Temisia's Owl's Rose that in 26 months made 2,005 lbs. of butter, and is by Owl's Temisia's Owl, whose dam made 1,529 lbs. of butter in a year and was milked only twice a day. This bull is about two years old. He is a line bred Spermfield Owl bull and represents the results of thirty years of constructive work by one of the best Jersey breeders in America. He is a bull of splendid size and show type. He should be a great benefit to the Jersey breed of the province when he will be used.

The Department of Animal Husbandry has greatly appreciated the generosity of the breeders and their cooperation. Not only have they allowed almost free choice from their herds, but they have sold these good females at very reasonable prices, and in the spirit of cooperation deserves recognition.

At the present time the University has secured in most temporary quarters, but a thoroughly modern dairy barn is under construction, and in another

(Continued on page 27.)

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## NEPONSET ROOFS

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

**THRIFT** and production are the farmer's watchwords this year, *Paroid* is a tremendous help to the thrifty farmer, because the price is right, it is easy to lay, will require no repairs, and will last for many, many years. To date, Paroid has a record of over 19 years' service.



### NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

If you are roofing, or repairing roofs this year give your building the protection of Paroid. For instance, burning cinders falling on a Paroid roof die out harmlessly.

Paroid makes an attractive roof, too, either in the gray finish, or with the red or green crushed slate surface.

Insist on the genuine Paroid. Look for the label as shown here.

Neponset Twin Shingles for all Residences  
Sold by Hardware and Lumber Dealers

**BIRD & SON** Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

—Warehouses:—

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, St. John  
The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board  
and Roofing Felts in Canada 178

### BRINGING IN THE CASH

One way to do this is to increase your output by better methods of production—another is to conserve the feeding stuffs you now produce, making them go farther by carefully balancing the feeds. Study out this problem now. The one best book of which we know on this subject is "DAIRY FARMING," by Eckles & Warren. You can secure it from our Book Department. The price is but \$1.50, neatly bound in linen.

Book Dept. **FARM and DAIRY** Peterboro

## The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.  
with its 182 Branches in Ontario, 23 Branches in Quebec, 15 Branches in Manitoba,  
21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 5 Branches in British  
Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

### Farm Management

#### Crows and Corn

**W**E have just finished corn planting, and we can hear the crows holding an indignation meeting in the pine grove at the end of the corn field. There are two bushels of good corn in the soil of that field, enough to keep those crows fat for several weeks to come. Their trouble is not that a pickle of it can they find it to eat. Before starting seeding we treated that corn, a peck at a time, with coal tar. Each peck of seed got as much coal tar as would adhere to the end of a broom handle. It was then stirred and stirred until every kernel was covered with tar. A little fine sifted ashes was then stirred in to dry the seed, so that it would run freely through the seeder. The tarring of our whole supply of seed corn did not take half an hour, and it is now perfectly safe from the crows.

Last year we ran out of seed corn when there were just two rows left on one side of the field. We went to the village and got a few pounds of seed but did not stop to tar it. The crows got almost all of that two rows while the other rows, planted with tared corn, were not touched at all. Since that experience we always tarrer seed out without formalin treatment for most of the plant corn without tar treatment for crows.

#### Prevent Lodging of Small Grain

**M**UCH grain is lost every year and new seedlings of grass and clover are smothered by the lodging of oats and other grain. Lodging is mainly induced by a too-rapid growth of straw, caused by an excessive supply of nitrogen in the soil and is likely to occur when small grain is planted on heavily manured land or following legume crops, such as clover, sweet clover or alfalfa. In other words grain lodging is largely due to an unbalanced plant-food ration, in which the plants are fed too much nitrogen. We say the soil is "too rich," but this is not literally true; the real fault, as a rule, is that the soil is deficient in lime and phosphorus. If these elements are added with the manure or clover, thus supplying a balanced food ration for the plants, the lodging may be largely prevented and maximum yields should result.

Small grain should not follow legume crops directly, as a rule, and it is not advisable to manure heavily for small grain crops. Corn and forage crops respond more readily than small grain crops to very fertile soil conditions, and are preferred for planting directly after legume crops. The balanced food ration secured by adding phosphorus and lime is just as essential in the growing of corn and clover as in the growing of small grain, in order to produce maximum yields.

#### Maintaining Soil Fertility

**T**HE essential plant food elements will finally become depleted, especially if the crops are largely sold and hauled from the farm, and must be supplied artificially. This may be done by the application of a "Complete fertilizer" in which the ingredients are combined and sold usually at a relatively high price. Usually the mineral elements will not be found equally deficient, and in order to restore a balanced plant-food ration, it is only necessary to apply one or two mineral plant foods along with the nitrogen added by the legume rotation. Potash is particularly abundant in most normal soils and seldom needs

to be supplied. Phosphorus and calcium are most likely to be exhausted which is evidenced by an actual content of 1% soil that is deficient in lime and a slowly inferior development of grain in soil that is depleted in phosphorus. These two very important elements may be most cheaply supplied by the application of ground limestones and ground rock phosphate, both substances being natural products of the earth, and found in great abundance, especially the limestone.

#### Eradicating Bindweed

**H**AVER you any reliable method for the eradication of bindweed or wild morning glory? We have a piece of ground which is practically useless through the existence of this weed.—H. B. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Field bindweed or wild morning glory is one of the most difficult of all weeds to eradicate. Three methods are recommended—(1) persistent cultivation to prevent leaves forming; (2) smothering small patches with straw or manure and (3) heavily salting the patches infested with the weed. Careless cultivation will only increase the trouble, as every time the cultivator passes through a patch of bindweed it will carry along the roots and when the infested area has been farmed in cultivating through bindweed patches should always lift the cultivator after passing through the patch and shake all the roots off the teeth. Where the weed is present only in small patches, it will be preferable to keep those patches fallow and cut off with a sharp hoe whenever they show green. It may be necessary to use a hoe as much as six or eight times during the season. Or the patch may be buried deeply with straw manure and the weeds smothered out.

Where large areas are infested the only effectual treatment is to put the field in hoe crop and keep it absolutely clean. This will involve frequent cultivation with a broad share cultivator, cutting all the plants at the top or two below the surface without bringing up any of the creeping root stalks and using the hand hoe just as frequently to complete the job. It may be necessary to keep the field in hoe crop for two or three years; a succession and if a field were very badly infested we would not hesitate to leave it fallow for the summer, giving frequent cultivation with the broad share cultivator.

#### \$11,000,000 an Acre

**T**HERE are eleven million dollars worth of nitrogen, the most important plant food, in the air over each acre there are two ways of tapping this wonderful source of wealth. One is by the use of certain expensive machinery which can only be run successfully where cheap power is available. The other method is by raising certain bacteria that take this nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil in a condition that the plant can use. These bacteria live on the roots of alfalfa, clover, peas, beans and other plants of this family so that it is necessary to grow these crops if one wants to raise the bacteria that have the power of converting the wonderful source of wealth in the air into available plant food in the soil. The alfalfa, clover, peas and beans, etc., also produce the most nourishing foods for man and beast. Why not grow crops that combine such wonderful properties?—N. D. A. C.

District visitor (proudly, in old cot-tager)—"I've just had a letter from my son Arthur saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how pleased I am."

Old Cottager—"I can understand your feelings, mum. I felt quite the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show."

Successful  
strate the work.

—do more in

That the factory for fa

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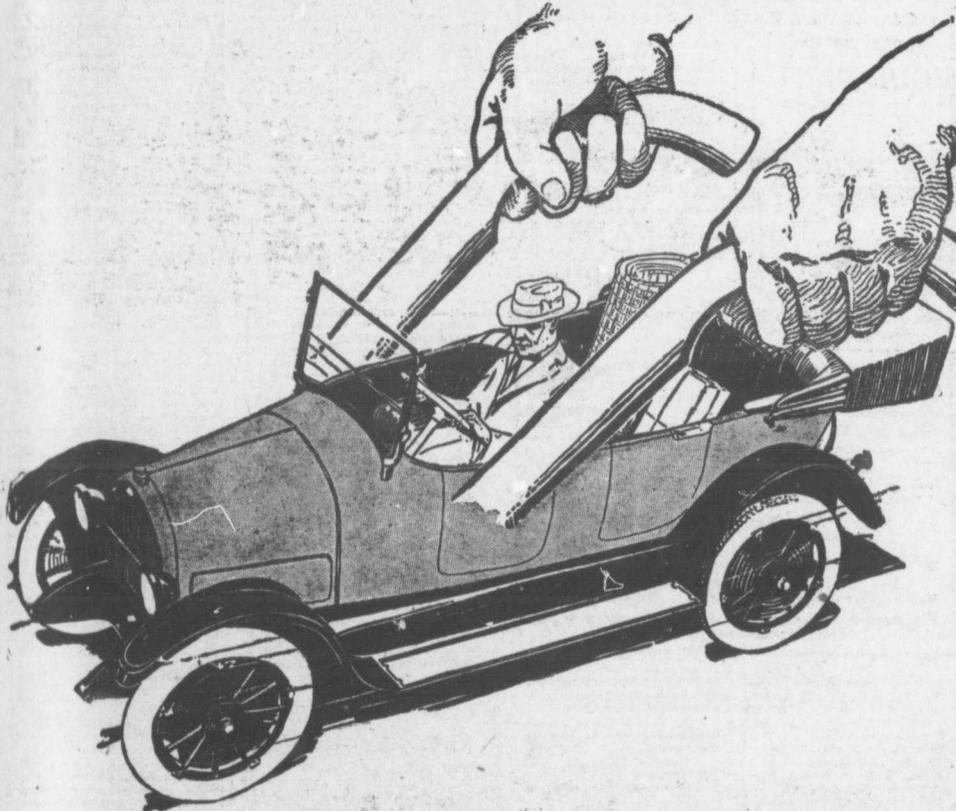
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## The Thrift Car



# Necessary As The Plow

Successful farmers everywhere demonstrate the *necessity* of motor cars for their work. They save time and money—do more in less time with less fatigue.

That the Overland is *completely satisfactory* for farmers is proved by the fact—

That *more than half* of all Overland cars built are taken by farmers.

It is not necessary to pay more than the Overland price—and complete satisfaction cannot be bought for less.

At a low first cost and low economical maintenance, Model 90 offers an abundance of power from a perfectly frugal-with-fuel motor.

It is simple to handle, has narrow turning radius, and easily operating clutch.

It is beautiful and comfortable, with spacious interior, wide seats, deep upholstery, rear cantilever springs, 106-inch wheel base, and large tires, non-skid rear.

It has electric Auto-Lite starting and lighting and vacuum fuel system.

To pay less is to risk the loss of efficiency, comfort, modernized improvements, beauty of design or long-lived service.

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*Five Points of Overland Superiority?*

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Light Four Model 90

Fouring Car,



from the top of the sand which covers the floors.

"Twenty hens, well bred, well fed, and quarters kept sanitary in this little pen are good for at least two dollars per year net profit above all expense. Their whole day is given up to their individual care, and with all the necessities left to them, all the time is available for making eggs, and with their morning sun bath, and noon sun bath and afternoon sun bath, and free from draft or foul dusty air, they either have to "lay or bust."

"One acre of good fertile soil with plenty of cheap water is all that one family can handle without hiring help. This is one of the most intensive poultry systems in the world, and makes it possible for people with small means to make a luxurious living on a little land, with health and independence."

In speaking of "cheap water," we infer that Mr. Weeks lives in an irrigation district, and that he can grow green feed the year round.

**A Battle With Germans**

**L**AST summer a farmer in eastern Idaho had a field of wheat in which there were also growing, throughout the entire field, a few thrifty but scattering weeds. One day he looked the situation over and decided that these weeds were very detrimental to the crop, and that they would be a great hindrance in harvesting, as he wished to cut the wheat with a combined harvester.

**Soldiers Producing Food**

**T**HE food shortage is recognized as so serious in Europe that the soldiers are cultivating 50,000 acres between the lines in France, 7,000 in Salonica, and approximately 700,000 in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus. In Egypt, Palestine and Salonica the British Armies will this year grow all their own vegetables and a large part of their hay and forage. All the Military camps in England are being cultivated also. At Aldershot where 28 acres were being cultivated 18 months ago, 1200 acres are now under cultivation.

Labor being very scarce, he wondered how he could get those weeds taken out, but that night he met two young boys on the street in town and asked them if they would cut German weeds for him the next day. They replied that they would be glad to, and would get as many more boys as he wanted, all of whom were in the habit of merely rousing the streets. The farmer went to the hardware store and bought a dozen grass hooks, and had them sharpened to a keen edge. Arriving on the scene the farmer said: "Boys, you see the weeds standing in this wheat? We will take the field strip by strip and will destroy every weed. We are the American army. The weeds are the Germans."

He had intended to give an order to fire, but before he could finish his instructions the boys were all whacked down Germans at a terrific rate. All went smoothly, and thousands of weeds were soon cut down to wither in the hot sun. After a few hours of steady work, however, one brave little fellow rushed a distance ahead of the rest, chopped down one monstrous big weed, and tramped it completely in the earth with his feet. The farmer watched the proceeding closely, and when the boy returned to the crowd he was warned never to leave the army, as it was against the rules, and extremely dangerous, to which the little soldier replied with a broad smile on his face, "Well I have killed



**Canada's Registration**

**Its Purpose and Application**

**C**ANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history. Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them, and to the successful prosecution of the war.

Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production, and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption, is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event, the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

**Registration Day, June 22nd**

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labour in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely, so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

It is expected that Registration will assist in solving the very pressing farm labor problem, by disclosing who and where are the people who have had previous farm experience.

The information procured through registration will be used—as an aid to the Military Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain "Canada's First Line of Defence"—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing should that become necessary.

Issued by authority of  
**Canada Registration Board**

**When Writing Mention Farm & Dairy**

## The Power Behind Your Farm Work

Power is a dominant feature on your farm today. Equip yourself with an efficient power plant and your results are half assured.

### A Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine

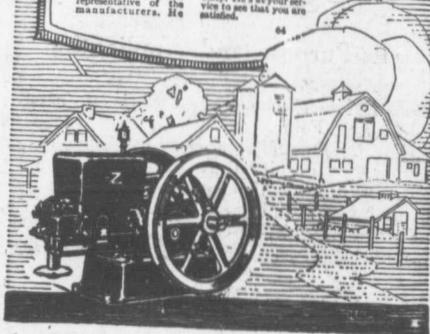
does the work of several men better and more economically. 150,000 farmers are daily demonstrating that the "Z" is the greatest engine value ever produced.

Get acquainted with it and save money. You will find it economical and easy to operate. For pumping, lighting, sawing, cutting the feed—the "Z" Engine fills every want.

1½ H.P. \$80.00 3 H.P. \$145.00  
5 H.P. \$250.00

F. O. B. Montreal and Toronto  
Get full details today from our nearest branch.  
**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited**  
St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa,  
Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor.

Dealer Service: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.



## RESULTS

Some of "Farm and Dairy" advertisers find it impossible to change their advertisements fast enough to keep up with the sales they are making. Bar Stock Farm, Stratford, writes us:

"I have sold the second bull of which I sent you copy on the 8th Inst., and I must say that I have had splendid satisfaction from the sale. Possibly you, Mr. Reader, you could make your head more widely known, your offering sell for more, and your sales go more easily; that is, of course, provided you have good stock and maintain that degree of satisfaction to your customers which is always essential to continued success in the dairy breeding business. We were very glad to assist any young breeder, or any of the older established breeders on the way to successful selling, if they will put their selling problems before us. Write us to-night."

"Yours truly,

(Signed) P. SMITH."

There are scores of other good breeders in Ontario who are missing rare opportunities for making sales from their herds. Possibly you, Mr. Reader, are one of them. Why continue to be so? By a little judicious advertising you could make your herd more widely known, your offering sell for more, and your sales go more easily; that is, of course, provided you have good stock and maintain that degree of satisfaction to your customers which is always essential to continued success in the dairy breeding business. We were very glad to assist any young breeder, or any of the older established breeders on the way to successful selling, if they will put their selling problems before us. Write us to-night."

**C. G. McKillican, Live Stock Representative**  
PETERBORO ONT.

## FARM AND DAIRY REACHES THE FAR AWAY BUYERS

As Well as the Nearer Ones

FARM AND DAIRY,

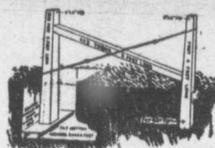
PETERBORO, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

We had many inquiries for the bulls, some from all the Provinces East of Ontario. Could have sold them three or four times over.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. L. LAMBKIN.



No. 1.

### Pointers on Fencing

IN erecting a piece of fence it is usually best as in doing anything else to complete the job when you are at it, but there may be times such as the present when labor is not available where it may be advisable to do only such work as is absolutely necessary. Having in mind such conditions, we think it timely to offer a few suggestions as to how wire fencing may be stretched up making a complete barrier against stock, without setting the line posts in the ordinary way. To do this, secure good end and brace posts, setting same in the usual way, as shown in cut No. 1.

When end posts are set and the fence is rolled out, fasten end of

be driven in along side the fence if conditions are favorable, or by digging holes with a Universal or other post hole digger, setting the posts and stapling the fence to them in the ordinary way.

### A More Temporary Plan.

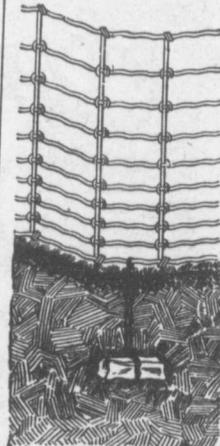
There may be times when a stretch of wire fencing may be used temporarily to advantage, for protecting growing crops, or fencing off pig pasture, etc. In such cases we would suggest a plan whereby still less work may be necessary as compared with the one above outlined. First



No. 2.

secure a good stout post for the end and set not less than three feet in the ground, anchoring same to a large stone or dead man planted behind the post, as shown in cut No. 3. A boulder much larger and set much deeper than shown in cut No. 3, or five feet long, makes a very satisfactory dead man. One cedar post cut in two will do for the two ends.

The top of the post as illustrated should be at least six inches higher than the fence and six or eight strands of No. 9 wire running from the top of the post should be used to anchor post to stone or dead man. These wires should be drawn taut and twisted or cabled together and the post drawn back somewhat out of plumb to admit of its pulling over. It is sure to do when the heavy tension required is exerted on the fence. Then the same plan for the balance of the work may be followed as outlined in the first instance as above referred to.—B.H.



No. 4.

fence securely to post, seeing that the stays are kept plumb with the center of the post so that the line wires will be even. Then clamp on the stretchers bars securely just back of and plumb with a stay wire and hitch to the anchor posts as shown in cut No. 2.

Before tightening the fence much, see that it does not catch on any roots or other obstructions. Then when it is seen that the fence line is all clear, proceed to tighten it up and don't be afraid of breaking the stretchers. Be sure you pull it tight.

The slack ends between the stretchers bars and the anchor post should then be drawn up taut and secured around the anchor post, each wire being wrapped around itself after going around the post. Then staple the wires to the post and remove stretchers. The fence may now be propped up every six or eight rods with pickets or poles, stapling the top wire to same. When the ground is uneven and there is a danger of animals crawling under the fence it should be anchored down to the ground as shown in cut No. 4. If preferred, stakes may be driven into the ground and fence stapled to same. Permanent line posts may be set later as opportunity may occur, and may

### The Pea Weevil

THE pea weevil has during recent years increased to an important extent in the province of Ontario in which the losses due to its ravages total at least \$1,000,000 annually. The weevil is also now present in a few localities in the province of British Columbia. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist at Ottawa gives the following directions for the treatment of seed infested by the weevil:

"The fumigation of infested seed with bisulphide of carbon is an excellent remedy. A convenient method for treating small quantities of seed is to fill an ordinary oil barrel, which will hold about five bushels, the quantity of bisulphide to use being one ounce to every hundred pounds of seed. The bisulphide may be poured right on the seed or placed in a shallow receptacle, but care must be taken

to close up the top of the barrel. This is best made specially for the purpose, but may also be done smoothly on the boards are placed on them to close down closely. They should be for at least 48 hours.

The vapor of bisulphide is, of course, highly poisonous of all kinds of animals. The Pea Weevil feeds, so if tight bags for one present will amply provide a method of protection.

Coal oil has been destroying the weevil about half a gallon sweet to treat about a bushel of peas, thoroughly drench the oil will penetrate several feet. For this may be placed on a pile, and the peas thoroughly. The repeated weevils should be the first about about two weeks before.

If when sowing, to contain weevils, destroyed by immersing the seeds after about cold water over them.

## FARM C

### The Cle

H. Percy Blanchard  
LAST fall I made rather, utilizing on my hand. Experiments—several to show that hops in building, no matter as it was free from had plenty of bed warm cellar that was

the open air treatment of the new period, but no the things of your pigs were permitted their past. But that spring is trying to strong atmosphere city, and the question on me: how am I in the place? There is partition that divides a carpenter; the which so much good all this must be for the accumulation of seed.

It reminds me of maker of famous bill had completed his his handiwork with at last his face began to tear his of despair, he burst Himmell! If I haven't inside! Now that does only it isn't that there is a great m

All. How are we go footprints we leave time. Let the Inco them out. Yes, we but thousands of year walked over a bit of down from the glacial period, and over it, and still the bit of slate as prece

fix museum. But my pen is running the pen. That built must come down side piece right of made. And it will be the number the gluepot.

There is no difference indicated by the color of the whole there is strength in favor of J. H. Spry, B.S.A.

No. 5.

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to close up the top of the barrel tight-ly. This is best effected with a cap made specially for the purpose, but may also be done with fine sacks laid smoothly on the top, over which boards are placed with a considerable weight on them to hold the covering down closely. The exposure should be for at least 48 hours.

The vapor of bluishphide of carbon is, of course, highly inflammable and that of all kinds must be kept away. The Pea Weevil will not breed in dry seeds, so if seed is held over in tight bags for one year any beetles present will emerge and die. Small farmers have found this an effective method of protection.

Coal oil has been found useful in destroying the weevils in the seeds. About half a gallon of coal oil is sufficient to treat about a barrel or five bushels of peas. The idea is to thoroughly drench every seed so that the oil will penetrate and kill the weevil. For this purpose the seed may be placed on a floor, the oil applied, and the peas shovelled over thoroughly. The shovelling should be repeated every day for at least four days, the first shovelling to be done about two weeks before sowing.

If when sowing, the seeds are found to contain weevils, the latter may be destroyed by immersing them in scalding water for about one minute, cooling the seeds afterwards by pouring cold water over them.

### FARM CHATS

#### The Clean Out

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

LAST fall I made a new pig pen, or rather, utilized a little building on hand. The result of some experiments—several years ago went to show that hogs thrive better in a building, no matter how cold, so long as it was free from draught, and they had plenty of bedding, than in a warm cellar that was damp. So, with the open air treatment in view, we fixed up the new pen. Of course, the manure froze, but now straw covered up the things of yesterday, and the pigs were permitted to live down their past. But the balmy air of spring is trying to penetrate the strong atmosphere around the pig sty, and the question forces itself upon me: how am I going to clean out the place? There is the neat little partition that evidences my skill as a carpenter; the shoot through which so much good money, in the shape of feed, has gone to the trough; all this must be torn down to get at the accumulation within.

It reminds me of the Dutchman, maker of famous big fiddles. He had completed his job, and surveyed his handiwork with deserving pride. He left his face changed, and as he began to tear his hair in the depths of despair, he burst out with, "By Himmel! if I haven't left the gluepot inside!" Now that is what I have done; only it isn't glue.

There is a great moral lesson in it all. How are we going to erase the footprints we leave in the sands of time? Let the incoming tide wash them out. Yes, so it often happens; but thousands of years ago a bird walked over a bit of mud washed down from the rocks above. The glacial period, and the flood passed over it, and still that footprint in a bit of slate is preserved in the Halifax museum.

But my pen is running away from the pen. That partition so neatly built must come down and a removable place right opposite the door made. And it will be a lesson to remember the gluepot.

There is no difference in quality as indicated by the color of tile, but on the whole there is a slight difference in strength in favor of the red tile.  
J. H. Spry, B.S.A.

## CREAM

WE BUY CREAM every day in the year except Sundays and Xmas. We have been engaged in Creamery work twenty-five years, and have established extensive business connections. Our trade is growing. We simply manufacture cream, and are prepared to PAY THE PRICE, and in addition guarantee a satisfactory service.

One of our regular shippers east of Toronto milked 12 Ayrshires last year, and received from THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LTD., \$1,925.00 for his cream. Another regular shipper west of Toronto milked 11 Holsteins, 6 of which were heifers freshened for the first time, and his receipts from The Toronto Creamery Co. Ltd., were \$1,600.84. In addition, he sold some milk making a total cash receipt of \$1,740.84. The skim milk is not included have shipped to us for years. If these figures interest you, write for particulars of our service.

THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Limited  
CHURCH STREET TORONTO.

Advertising may not make the man, but it certainly does a lot to classify him.

**A BETTER SEPARATOR AT A LOWER PRICE**

**VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR**

The Viking Cream Separator is made of the finest materials. It is scientifically constructed by separator experts. The Viking skims to a mere fraction, has greater capacity, is easy to clean, strong and durable yet lowest in price, and writes for Free Separator Book.

**Scientific Separator Company**  
Dept. 42 3115, Main St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
WARRINGTON  
Calgary, Alberta, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Regina, Saskatchewan

**Hill Crest Pontiac Susie**  
Butter 7 days, 34.10, Milk 740, butter 30 days 135.52, milk 3216.6, milk one day 122.5.

**Hill Crest K.P. Ranwerd**  
at 3 1/2 years, butter 7 days 24.04, milk 688.0, butter 30 day 138.04, (Canadian Record) milk 2731.1, milk one day 316 years, 103.3.

## AS OTHERS SEE IT

The endorsement of men who breed and raise cows to record breaking form are safe ones to be guided by.

Championship cows are not experimented with. The best methods only are used in caring for them. Experience, not argument, proved to such well-known breeders as Mr. G. A. Brethin of Norwood, Ont.—that Empire Milking Machines provided the best means of milking even champion, record holding cows.

Mr. Brethin in a letter of March 18th last writes that the official records of Hillcrest Pontiac Susie, Hillcrest K.P. Ranwerd, Hillcrest May Pontiac and Hillcrest Sadie Ormsby were made with the Empire.

He says further,

"We have a 20.81 lb. two year milking up to 77 lbs. in one day (first calf), a 29.31 lb. three-year-old milking over 80 lbs. with second calf and increasing, and a 34 lb. six-year-old milking up to 122.5 lbs. in one day and 3216 in 30 days. All milked in test with Empire."

Remember, an Empire Milker will do the work of three men and in the same time. It saves time, labor, the cost in wages and board of hired men and eliminates the drudgery of milking.

Empire Milking Machines are used on Governmental Experimental Farms and Stations and by Agricultural Schools and Colleges throughout Canada.



Write for further particulars and opinions of well-known farmers and dairymen.

Ask for Catalogue E

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited  
MONTREAL TORONTO

Made in Canada  
**Tarvia**  
 Preserves Roads  
 Prevents Dust—

## Tarvia Roads Help To Develop the Dominion

This is the Derby Line road at Sherbrooke which "does its bit" for the Dominion every day in the year.

Frost cannot put it out of commission. Rain torrents cannot wash it away. Automobiles and motor-trucks do it little or no harm for it is bonded with Tarvia for miles, making a tough, frost-proof, water-proof, automobile-proof surface that is always in commission and ready for business.

Along this road loads of farm-products roll easily and swiftly and cheaply to market. It makes a whole strip of agricultural land more efficient. It saves labor and horse-flesh and gasoline.

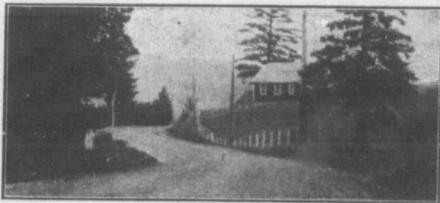
The addition of the Tarvia to that road when it was resurfaced in 1915 cost very little, yet the Tarvia will suffice to make maintenance small for many years to come.

How much more Canada could be doing and saving if all its rural thoroughfares were as efficient as this one!

Booklet telling about the various Tarvia treatments free on request.

The **Barrett** Company

LIMITED  
 MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
 ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.



Sherbrooke-Derby Line Highway, Que. Constructed with "Tarvia-X" over slag in 1915.

## The Best Book on Dairy Farming

Perhaps You Have it in Your Library  
 If so its title will be

"DAIRY FARMING," Eckles & Warren

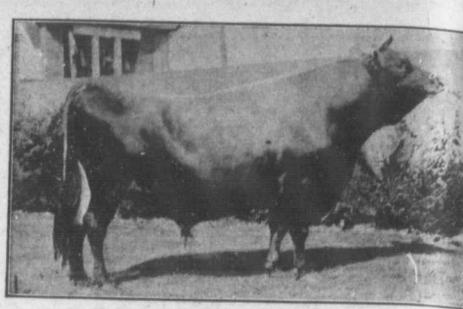
After a close study of the great number of dairy publications that are available, our Book Department feels justified in recommending this book as the most comprehensive of its kind ever written. The book is only recently published and covers practically every phase of dairy work—the balancing of rations, feeding cows for heavy production, the best feeds to use when prices are high—crops to grow, etc. If you want a book that you wouldn't sell for double the price later, order one and study it.

The book sells for \$1.50 and can be secured direct from our

BOOK DEPARTMENT

FARM AND DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

When Writing Mention *Farm and Dairy*



A Desirable Blend of Quality, Masculinity and Rugged Constitution: A Type Worth Studying. This excellent Jersey Bull went recently from the herd of B. H. Bull, Brampton, to the United States.

### Daisy Polo's Feed Bill

WE feel that the record made by Brantford Daisy Polo (573 lbs. fat as a two-year-old) is no guide as to the ability of this heifer, as she only had very ordinary care, and as we have no silo and did not have many roots, we think if she had had a better chance, she would have considerably increased both her milk and butter production. The feed consumed by her was as follows:

6 mos. pasture, at \$2 a month ..	\$12
1½ tons hay, at \$10 a ton .....	15
3,500 lbs. chop, at \$50 a ton .....	85
50 bush. mangels, at 20c a bush. 10	
Corn stalks .....	5

Total .....

\$127  
 The milk was used as needed in the house, the balance being sold to neighbors at 10 cts. a qt.—Elmer W. Grummett, Brant Co., Ont.

### Following Corn With Wheat

A FEW years ago an editor of Farm and Dairy dropped in to see Mr. E. Terrill of Northumberland county on his farm, which was then competing in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition. A feature in Mr. Terrill's management that attracted attention was the excellent stand of fall wheat on the same land that had produced a crop of spring corn that same year. Early this fall we wrote Mr. Terrill asking him if he was still following this practice of following corn with fall wheat and enquiring after his results. In reply Mr. Terrill sends the following letter, in which he discusses his experiences with wheat and endorses his practice of drilling wheat on the corn land.

"I have delayed answering your letter until I could see how the wheat sown last fall came through the winter, as in many cases it was sown about the time wheat would be sown which would follow the corn crop. You will remember the extremely dry fall we had and on this account wheat sown late got scarcely any top at all. A few acres which were sown early where the soil was in excellent tilth, came up quickly and promised a fine crop. My neighbors on either side of me, each had a field that showed up fine when winter set in. One place on the farm west of me had a variety of soil in the field ranging from clay loam to rather light sand. He has plowed almost all of his as it was nearly all killed out, although some of the clay spots would have been fair had they been left. The neighbor to the east of me is leaving his stand. It is on soil that is mostly a dark clay loam, rather low, and as I see it from a distance I would judge it to be about half a crop if weather conditions are favorable from now on.

"We sowed a field just to the west

of the house. The soil runs from heavy clay to a clay mould. It was sown about the 15th of September. Most of it came up and its spots looked fairly well considering the dry weather. Only on the heavy clay, however, did it stand our severe winter, so we are only leaving about an acre and a half, which will probably give us a sufficient amount of wheat for seed. I doubt if there will be enough fall wheat grown in this section to fill the requirements for seed.

"After seeing the season through from fall seeding until the present, I have decided that the cause of failure is due to the unusually dry season of last fall followed by a long spell of hard freezing weather before we had a snow fall to protect the crop. Thus the snow was very deep and lay a long without a thaw that it smothered the wheat vitality which was left in the wheat right out. Whenever I see a heavy fall of snow remaining for six weeks without a good thaw so that the knolls show up well, I always say 'good-bye wheat,' as it really seems to require a breathing spell, which it receives when a part of the field is cleared of snow.

"The unusual weather conditions which have prevailed since the first of September last, would not discourage me, however, from following corn with wheat, especially if the soil was a good rich and fairly heavy clay loam. As to the crop which you saw on our farm a few years ago, it was a fair yield. On account of it being in a young orchard and from the fact that I did not wish to sow close to the trees, I disked it both ways with a disk seeder. I did not disk prior to the sowing nor any harrowing after, but if I were sowing on an ordinary field after corn I would consider, if disked one way then crossed with a disk drill, that it should be sufficiently cultivated providing the corn had been well cultivated as long as a cultivator could be put through it."

### Pleased With Pig

CIRCULATION Manager, Farm and Dairy: "I received your premium pig yesterday, and am writing to thank you for your promptness, also to tell you how well pleased I am. The bear is six week old, and for his age is a regular wonder. He is prettily marked, and of good solid build, and promises in a few months to be a pig worthy to be the sire of the best breeders in the country. Mr. Ryan deserves our credit. I am sure, on the promptness in expressing the pig, also in writing to inform us that he had sent him. If his stock is all to be compared with this pig I wish there were a few farmers like him in New Brunswick to give a start."—James A. Adair, Floodville, Kings Co., N.B.

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Ottawa, May



# PUBLIC NOTICE

## DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within **Class One** under the Act.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order-in-Council (P.C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being or that, although within the said **Class**, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is,

is a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917, or as being a member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

### EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

### OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the **Class**, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto;

### FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

### PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and, moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

### FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

### AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

### MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the **Class** by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is living; or

### NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the **Class** by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

### ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honourably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact; or

### CLERGY

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or

Ottawa, May 22, 1918

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH  
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.



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## Letters to the Editor

### A Western View of Conscription

EDITOR Farm and Dairy: I was very interested in the illustration on page 6 of your issue of May 9th, entitled "The Way Do It Out West," showing one man handling a six-horse team hitched to a big sander and a sixteen-disk harrow; also your statement that "the more economical utilization of horsepower through the greater utilization of horse-power, if probably better understood and more widely practiced on the Western prairies than anywhere else in the world." Generally speaking, the people in the East have failed to grasp our contention that the experienced farmer counts for a good deal more in the West than in the East. While almost any man of the laboring class can handle the two-horse team and do much other work quite satisfactorily about the Ontario farm, the man who can handle six or eight horses hitched to equipment performing two operations at once, as practiced in the West, is something of a skilled workman, and his place cannot be filled in the casual laborer from town or city.

It is therefore somewhat difficult for us here in Alberta to understand the attitude of the Ontario farmer in protesting against the drafting of their sons from 20 to 22 years of age in view of the fact that the farmers of Alberta, who have greater need of their sons on the farms and a much smaller percentage of whom are British-born, have gone on record through their organizations, both provincial and local, as recognizing that the military necessity is paramount, and that they are prepared without protest to submit to the sacrifice demanded of them and the inconvenience that it entails.—F. T. Fisher, Edmonton, Alta.

### The Eight-Hour Day

EDITOR Farm and Dairy: I don't like to be a knocker, but sometimes the statements made by certain editors get my goat. Just recently the editor of a small city daily was good enough to tell his rural subscribers, of whom I am one, that if farmers would work an eight-hour day that it wouldn't be necessary to organize deputations to Ottawa to trouble the government about our help problems. Now I have no objections to working an eight-hour day, and I don't think that most farmers work 12 to 14 hours a day because they would rather work the extra four to six hours than enjoy a little leisure and recreation. The trouble is that under present conditions we can't make a living and work just eight hours, and the editor of a paper in the United States that doesn't pretend to represent anybody but the "big bugs," evidently understands the situation better than this small city editor. I recently saw a clipping from this paper, "American Industries in War Time," which reads as follows:

"An eight-hour day enforced in agriculture would mean an increase of 100 per cent. in the price of foodstuffs. This is an increase which would make prohibitive, to a very large percentage of the people of this country, the little luxuries which they now enjoy, and would eliminate from the breakfast table, from the dinner table and from the supper table those ordinary things which the workman of the United States has always enjoyed. An eight-hour day imposed on the farmer would mean distress among the people of the United States."

That editor has hit the nail on the head, and what he says is as true in Canada as it is in the United

States. I would like to know, however, just why the farmer should be asked to submit to conditions which force him to work himself and his employees one and a half union days every 24 hours in order to make a profit on his investment and sometimes not even that, while the manufacturers can sell their goods at a profit when working their employees only eight hours a day? It seems to me that the man who tills the soil, allowing himself to be made a "goat" for the universe. And it doesn't help the situation any when a small city editor tells us that we can solve our labor problems by working eight hours a day while carefully ignoring the conditions which make it necessary for us to work longer. I am ready to hold up both hands for an eight-hour day on the farm, providing conditions are arranged to make it possible. Don't you think that it is time that the farmers started out toward an eight-hour ideal?—V. J. P. Wentworth Co., Ont.

### Are We At War?

EDITOR Farm and Dairy: Are we at war? This question has been coming to my mind quite frequently this Victoria Day. No doubt the main reason for my thoughtful rumination in this channel was the steady stream of auto traffic coming on the road. I have been planting potatoes in a field adjoining the road, and I feel safe in saying that on an average there has been one auto a minute passing by. Who not thinks of it there is every reason for a poor farmer or in such a place being led off into pessimistic broodings. Not that we have anything against the cars or their owners, but when you see such being written and said by those in authority, and by many not in authority, about saving, economizing, frugality or production, and even that Great Shrapnel in the near future, all because of a long-continued and disastrous war, we are made to wonder if all our people have come to the place where they really know that we are at war? It is at least evident that many of us have not yet felt this depressing hand with much force.

But who were those people holidaying on Victoria Day? As I took a casual note while speeding by, I estimated that fully 75 per cent. of them were city folk, or from reasonably large towns and villages. There were some country people to be seen, and, generally speaking, they were readily recognized from the others. "By their looks we know them" is mostly true of the farmer. He has a distinguishing mark, and let me say here it is generally not detrimental to him, except that it compares unfavorably with some of the town and city people who drive motors.

If 75 per cent. of these people were from the towns and cities, is it not reasonable to conclude that they would still have time and money to spare for occasions of this kind? Then why were there not more farmers on the road? Simply because they, as a rule, are feeling the pinch of war. They are short of help, have large acreages of all kinds of crops, and are being driven to the utmost to produce more. Why? That these same city and town people may say, and that some that are thinking may not suffer for lack of foodstuffs, in my reflections I seemed to hear these people saying: "Plant potatoes, yes, farmer, we will need them next winter," and I wonder that when it is accorded to them the right to speak of the Resource Committee and other like organizations in their own towns where they made sure that they had enough potatoes planted for next winter's use before they took their 24th of May joy ride?

One of our local milk dealers has just come in for our daily supply of cream, and he said that after fish-

ing his delivery he was down or more miles everywhere along the road, and the farmers' day. Why not make towns and cities? auto traffic we would roads, and the people for the real life in war time, and at home and planted farmers did, there were of so much torturing animals, less familiar animals, a whole lot of Canadian citizens—

### What Are We

EDITOR Farm and Dairy: Are we getting a little tired of passing through the a nearby city recently to glance into a car which was unloading by a company. There were some of the recent order of the car, and showed them to be little. Now rice hulls are being whatever. I don't mind that we are detrimental to live stock (their composition 20 per cent. silica, or to give it a name, manure). What we really need for I am some years ago there agitation in Canada over a ton of bran with rice hulls that those same rice hulls being sold in Alberta feeds for from \$40 to \$50 a ton.

There is another question to ask. What is the value of the milk and milk solids discarded and into rolled-up feed? There must be tons of them, and yet hardly any of them being sold with other feed under a brand name, their value?

It is factors such as these that made me suspicious of the government's composition of mixed feed marked on the outside. The trouble is that the buyer of feed a brand name of product, and the price is about as important as the actual number of Ectoparasites. Unless a man tests his ability to value of a feed from would advise him to use the standard feeds, such as, cottonseed meal, brewers' and distillers' and have no doubt there are any feed products that are excellent, but why a special designation chopped feeds now? feedstuffs are high in temptation to adulteration than usual.

I notice by Farm and Dairy the agricultural branch of the Resources Co. gets the putting up of mixed feed for dairy use. This feed would be a very compounded under vision of competent and eminent inspectors. It would not be intended as a feeding problem. It is feeding problem enough to give a dairy farmer—"Dairyman," Brant.

I don't do any favors for it is of immense value. I wish you would come to come.—J. W. P. P. Kings Co., Ont.

I received the pure-bred milk from Mr. Palmer, please with H.-W. Sherwin, Que.

the delivery he took a spin of a dozen or more miles in his car, and everywhere along the road farmers were planting potatoes. Yes, they said it is the farmer's potato planting day. Why not make it the same in towns and cities? If we had less auto traffic we would have better roads, the country would have more potatoes for the real necessities of life in war time, and, if they stayed at home and planted potatoes, as we farmers did, there would be less need of so much foreign aid to the farmer, less famine scare, and, needless to say, a whole lot better class of Canadian citizens.—"Thaddeus."

**What Are We Getting?**

**L**ETOR Farm and Dairy: What are we getting when we buy mixed feed nowadays? I was passing through the freight yards of a nearby city recently and happened to glance into a car that had just been unloaded by a milling and feed company. There were liberal sprinklings of its recent contents on the floor of the car, and an examination showed them to be just pure rice hulls. Now rice hulls have no feeding value whatever. In fact have been told that they are positively detrimental to live stock and have in their composition 20 per cent. of pure silica, or to give it a more common name, sand. What were those rice hulls used for? I remember that some years ago there was quite an agitation in Canada over the adulteration of bran with rice hulls, and I fear that those same hulls are probably being sold in the form of mixed feeds for from \$40 to \$60 a ton.

There is another question I would like to ask. What becomes of the oil hulls discarded when oats are made into rolled oats for breakfast food? There must be thousands of tons of them, and yet I have never heard of any of them being sold for bedding or burned. Are they, too, combined with other foods and then sold under a brand name for about 10 times their value?

It is factors such as these that have made me suspicious of mixed feeds. The government requires that the composition of mixed feeds be plainly marked on the outside of the bag. The trouble is that to the average buyer of feed a brand showing the amount of protein in it and crude fibre is about as intelligible as an equal number of Egyptian hieroglyphics. Unless a man is fully conversant of his ability to determine the value of a feed from its analysis, I would advise him to stick strictly to the standard feeds, such as bran, oil-cake, cottonseed meal, ground feed, brewers' and distillers' grains, etc. I have no doubt there are a few standard feeds yet up under brand names that are excellent, but there is always a special danger in buying chopped feeds nowadays when all feedstuffs are high in price, and the temptation to adulterate is stronger than usual.

I notice by Farm and Dairy that the agricultural branch of the Organization of Resources Committee suggests the getting up of a standard mixed feed for dairy cows, hogs, etc. This feed would be excellent if it were compounded under the supervision of competent and honest government inspectors. Otherwise I would not be inclined to trust it. This feeding problem nowadays is so tough to give a dairy farmer grey hair.—"Dairyman," Brant Co., Ont.

If I can do any favors for Farm and Dairy any time I will do so gladly, for it is of immense value to any home. I wish you many years of success to come.—James A. Adair, Floodsby, Kings Co., N.B.

I received the pure-bred Berkshire pig from Mr. Palmer, and am well pleased with it.—W. B. Sturgeon, Sherbrooke, Que.

**A Farmer as a Business Man**

**T**HINGS have changed since the days of our grandfathers, 50 or 75 years ago. The community in those days was almost a self-sufficing one. The major portion of the farmers' supplies were grown on the spot or else purchased at the village store. A few dollars a year were sufficient for the family needs.

Then the age of machinery upset the even tenor of their ways. Money has now become as necessary for the farmer as for the capitalist. Hence a knowledge of how to handle it is necessary.

We have always been a conservative class of people, and we handle our money conservatively. The jump from the self-sufficing age to the business age was too broad and too sudden. We did not have time to become used to the sudden change. Since those days business has played an even greater part in our farm life, and few of us have kept pace with the rapid advancement.

We have been too busy farming to study business methods, and it has gone against us. Farmer Brown mortgaged his farm to buy a bit more land. The sole and only ambition of

Farmer Brown after that was to pay off the mortgage. The interest was a thorn in the flesh until it was paid. Now, a business man wouldn't think twice about the mortgage or the interest, in the first place he wouldn't mortgage anything and buy something unless the new business would pay a dividend over and above the interest on the mortgage; secondly, if it did pay a higher dividend then he thought this was good business and therefore invested his dividend in more business and thus he continued, never thinking of paying off the original mortgage.

I say we farmers have been a bit conservative along business lines. Perhaps, though, we have been justified in this course. We didn't know anything about it and decided we wouldn't risk it. When it comes down to real common sense we have the business men licked. We had enough sense to keep out of business, but they have not had enough sense to keep out of farming. They consider farming a purely business proposition, and for that reason have often come to grief. They figure on dividends without any regard to weather conditions. If a few pigs make a profit on the farm, why not make a fortune

out of pigs? The result invariably is a failure. We farmers don't like to advise Mr. Business Man; he is figured that there was money in a few hogs, and therefore must be money in a lot of hogs. We don't do things that way, and probably it is because we are unbusinesslike. The great uncertainty of Nature has made us slow to act. We feel that the risk is too great for plunging in farm practice. Perhaps, after all, it is good business for us to be conservative.—Thomas Featherston.

**Willie's Perplexity**

Little Willie was left alone with sister's beau.

"Mr. Chumpley," he presently said, "what is a poppinjay."

"Sister's beau wrinkled his forehead. "Wh-why, a poppinjay is a vain bird."

"Are you a bird, Mr. Chumpley?" "Certainly not."

"That's funny. Ma said you was a poppinjay, and pa said there was no doubt about your bein' a jay, an' sister said there was small hopes of you poppin', an' now you say you ain't a bird at all. That's funny."



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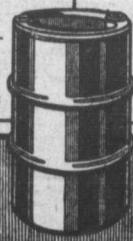
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THRASHER HARD OIL For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings—a clean soluble oil of high thickening point



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AND  
Rural Home

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy amounting to \$6,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper to the subscribers who are by mail in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.  
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We guarantee to the advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away any unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
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"Read not to contradict and to confute nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."  
—Bacon.

## The Aftermath

**O**RDER-IN-COUNCIL No. 1259 is the most direct result of the visit of the great delegation of farmers to Ottawa. The preamble of this order, which was published in Farm and Dairy last week, admits that extreme hardship—any result from the unlimited application of the order of April twentieth and that this hardship may be disproportionately to the influence of the men concerned for military service. Relief is then offered by the following procedure:—In such cases of hardship the man, upon reporting, may bring to the attention of the officer commanding his unit, the facts of his case and if the officer thinks well, leave will be granted the applicant and the case carried to the District Officer Commanding, who will give further consideration and, if he thinks well, transmit the report with his own recommendation to the military headquarters where still further consideration will be given. When this regulation was mentioned in the House, the Government was careful to emphasize that its most recent orders apply to all cases of extreme hardship both in town and country, and had no special application to farmers. The farmers who went to Ottawa, however, will be justified in taking to themselves the credit for this humane and necessary amendment to the previous order.

In some quarters a fear was expressed that an aftermath of the delegation might be a cleavage of sentiment between Eastern and Western farmers, particularly in view of the action of the executives of the United Farmers of Alberta. It now develops that the Alberta resolution was intended merely to express the belief of the U. F. A. executive in the sincerity of the Premier and his Ministers and their acceptance of the verdict of the Government, but not their approval of it. The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, speaks for the rank and file of western farmers when it says editorially:—

"While the West was not directly represented in that big deputation, the sympathy of the western farmer towards his eastern brother was strong in

the claims that were made to the government. The large number of letters which have been received at the different central offices of the organized grain growers, reveal the extent of that sympathy. The interests of greater production from the land are vitally affected by the new Military Service Act, and the farmers in the West realize that fact as strongly as they do in the East. Production of food in Canada will unquestionably be reduced by the unqualified application of the recently amended military law; and it is the national importance of that fact which looms up in the mind of the Canadian farmer at this time. In some of the Allied countries, now at war, has there been such a rigid and drastic order of conscription as that recently adopted at Ottawa. The Government, in the face of these grave personal hardships, will undoubtedly and some course to alleviate such distress."

While the offensive on Ottawa did not gain all of its objective and to some may seem almost fruitless, we have good reason to believe that its effect will be decidedly beneficial and will exert a steady influence on legislative enactments for some time to come. The spectacle of some five thousand farmers presenting a solid front in defence of what they considered to be their rights, cannot but inculcate in the minds of our legislators a new respect for the people whom they are supposed to serve.

## Permanent Improvements This Year

"**I**S THIS a good year to make permanent improvements?" asked a subscriber from Halton Co., Ont. "I find that the cost of every kind of building material is away up, but then the selling prices of the products of the farm are up also. Just where does the farmer stand on the building proposition?"

"We cannot give a 'blanket' answer that would be satisfactory. On general principles we would say that permanent improvements to farm buildings should be deferred if possible. Building materials are high, wages of artisans are even higher, and both of the conditions, we expect, will tend to rectify themselves after the war. Even granting that the prices of farm products have advanced equally with the cost of construction and that, comparatively speaking, construction on an extensive scale would be no more costly now than before the war, the fact still remains that all available men are needed for work of national import, such as food production, and to divert their energies to work not absolutely necessary, is hardly a patriotic thing to do.

There are permanent improvements, however, that are just as advisable now as in the years gone by. The erection of silos, the improvement of stables and the addition of conveniences to the equipment of the farm home are all works of national import. In that, directly or indirectly, they add to the efficiency of the food producing plant. And here we have a good general rule,—consider carefully every improvement that may lead to increased efficiency in production; reject all others.

## The Term "Holstein"

**T**HE British Holstein-Friesian Cattle Society has decided that hereafter the association will be known as the British Friesian Cattle Society. The New Zealand Society has also decided to drop the term "Holstein" from the association name. Elsewhere in this issue we publish a letter from the president of the British society to Mr. W. A. Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association of Canada, suggesting that Canadian and United States breeders fall into line and eliminate the term "Holstein" from the association names, trusting that eventually it will drop out of use altogether in connection with black and white cattle. The reasons given in favor of such a change are two—that the word Holstein has a German flavor and is therefore irritating to people of pro-ally sentiment; and, secondly, that the black and white cattle from the province of Friesland and to call "Holstein" on to their name is an injustice to the Friesland farmers who were the originators of the breed.

We would hesitate to endorse the suggestion of the British society on either of these grounds. While

it is true that Schleswig-Holstein is now a German duchy, the province was originally taken from Denmark by conquest and the term Holstein is therefore of Danish and not German origin. The suggestion that the term constitutes an injustice to Friesian breeders will carry more weight, but it should not be forgotten that America and not Holland is now the great breeding ground of Holstein-Friesian cattle and the breeders of the United States and Canada have more at stake in any attempt to change the breed name than have the breeders of all other societies in the world put together, not excluding those of Holland itself. It is the interest of American breeders, therefore, that must be considered first for it is in their hands that the breed has reached its greatest development. Black and white cattle have been popularized under the name of "Holstein" and the term "Friesian" was a later addition and added merely as an acknowledgment of the breed's origin. To make such a change as is now suggested by the British society would not merely cause endless confusion in the public mind, which would in itself be detrimental to the interest of the breed, but would involve changes in the names of dozens of periodicals devoted to the interest of the breed in America, the renaming of hundreds of farms where black and white cattle are bred and the scrapping of all the dies and plates now in use, to say nothing of the loss of tons and tons of letter heads and envelopes stamped with the old familiar term, "Holstein-Friesian." Is the change worth the confusion it would cause? It is for the breeders themselves to say.

## Development or Exploitation

"**W**E have two words hopelessly mixed up in our national vocabulary," recently said Dr. J. G. Rutherford of Alberta. "One is development; the other exploitation."

Dr. Rutherford comes from the West, where so many of the so-called "development projects" are really intended for no other purpose than to exploit the settler. To illustrate the extent to which exploitation has taken the place of development, Dr. Rutherford states that there are 138,000,000 acres of land in Alberta and not a free homestead fit to take. Millions upon millions of acres of good land are held out of use by speculators who have no intention of working it themselves, but who have the hope of selling it at an advanced price to the bona fide settler and developer. The holdings of these speculators range all the way from that of the man with an idle quarter section, to the big land companies with their thousands of acres. All alike are exploiters.

Fortunately, many people are coming to realize that the land exploiter is a parasite on the wealth producers of the country. Not so many years ago the speculator's right to hold land out of use was hardly challenged. But in the intervening years a new school of thought has grown up, who believe that the land of the country should be for the use of all the people and not merely for the enrichment of the few who happen to get there first or who, by fraud and manipulation, secure claims for big tracts of territory. Such is the view now taken by practically all of the farmers of Western Canada, by a large number in Eastern Canada and a good proportion of the cities' wealth producers as well. As a result of the growth of this ideal in Western Canada, the land now bears all of the burden of municipal taxation and in Alberta a special tax is being levied on vacant lands. It will be a great day for Canada when all taxes are received from land values and use becomes a condition of ownership. We are glad that the farmers of Canada are right in the foreground of the movement for the freeing of the land and its resources from the hands of the speculator.

The best width of wagon tires has been found to be: One-horse wagon, two inches; light two-horse wagon, two and a half inches; medium two-horse wagon, three inches; standard two-horse wagon, four inches, and heavy two-horse wagon, five inches. These figures were secured in extensive tests on earth and macadam roads by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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# Field Notes

By "Mac."

## Home Cured Hams

WHEN I called on J. R. Mootie a few weeks ago, I saw hanging up in the shed six nice cured hams. When questioned as to whether he always did his own curing he said, "No," and told me how he came to have these. A year ago he had turned off a bunch of pigs, but there were three of them which were designated "below par" and he decided to hold them over. He had plenty of whey, and gave them some grass and a little meal to finish them. By fall they had grown to be fine big lumps, and the summering of them cost very little, so when winter came and he had no more whey or grass for them, they were killed and part of them sold. The hams, however, Mr. Mootie decided to keep for home use, thinking that the man who produces deserves the best.

FARMERS who live in the counties bordering on Lake Erie have a great advantage over those living in other parts, owing to the fact that they have on most of their farms the natural gas. This has been used extensively for heating, lighting and cooking, but another use to which it is being put, especially now that the price of gasoline has taken flight to "heights unknown," is for power purposes. I had always imagined that the gas attachment for a gasoline engine was a complicated and expensive arrangement. Such, however, is not the case. All that is necessary is to drill a hole in the cylinder head of the engine, through which the gas enters, and arrange a small float tank, something like what is used to regulate the water in cow stable water bowls. By using gas the carburetor is not used, the gas is ready for use, and it looks mighty good to see an engine running ahead and all the while drawing its fuel from the inexhaustible supplies of Mother Earth.

ONE of the problems which most farmers have to face, at some time or another, is what to do with the old barn. Should it be torn down and a complete new one built, or should the old one be remodelled. It is a question that every one must decide for themselves, and depends upon whether the old ones are adaptable for remodelling, or whether the farmer would rather pay the extra expense and rebuild completely. Mr. J. R. Mootie, of Canboro, was up against this problem. His old barn consisted of a frame building about 40 x 50, and a long shed some 38 ft. wide, extending about 40 ft. at right angles from one side of the barn floor. Mr. Mootie decided to make the shed the best part of his barn. He removed the roof, and put on a high arched roof, using for rafters the staves of a second-hand silo which he had bought for the purpose. This he extended right through one side of the other building, and it gives him a barn 75 x 28. In this he has one row of cows and a row of box stalls. The lot is filled from the end and mid between 75 and 100 tons of hay, clover, or alfalfa. This part is covered with iron sheeting and is both attractive and comfortable. The old barn, now the wing, is used for the horses and the whole arrangement is convenient and economical.

IT is quite interesting to hear farmers in different parts of the province give their experiences with, and their opinion regarding alfalfa. It appears that the farther south and west one goes the greater the satisfaction that it is giving and the pro-

or the conditions as to soil and drainage under which it will thrive. Some farmers object to it on account of it being a perennial plant, claiming that it does not work in well with a rotation. Others consider this feature one of its strong points, as once sowed it will last for years, thus eliminating the cost of re-seeding. This necessitates the setting apart of whatever acreage is desired and the general rotation conducted on the rest of the farm. In either case, however, its value as a substitute for expensive grain feeds is recognized by all.

ONE of the features at present most desired in stable construction is plenty of light. In this respect Mr. L. H. Newmann's new barn at Merrickville is possibly as near the ideal as could be found. The dairy cows occupy about two-thirds of the ground floor of the stable. There is unobstructed light from three sides. The windows are about as close together as they could be put, and, besides, are of good depth. This makes the inside of the stable practically as clear as out of doors. This barn, besides its attractive appearance on the inside, is also attractive without. And the plan used in its construction is such as to give the greatest convenience that could be obtained.

ONE day last winter a group of men, strangers to one another, were chatting together at one of the auction sales. It was just before the sale began, and from cows and crop prospects the conversation turned to the weather. One man remarked that in his district (the Niagara District) real cold weather was a rarity and ventured the opinion that this district was the choicest in Ontario. The another man, who he came from Bruce County, spoke up and said that in his district they expected considerable cold weather and were prepared for it, but that in the usually warm localities they were not, and consequently the crops they grew, such as peaches, were injured by the frost. Then a man from Norfolk County spoke up and said that he wouldn't live away up there in Bruce, that there was too much snow for him and that he had heard of such and such a train being blocked for two weeks during the bad storms. At that point a man who had heretofore been silent spoke up and said that his home was in Essex. He had lived there most of his life and although he had been all over the province, he thought as far as a place to farm was concerned, Essex was the best in Ontario. Another man from one of the Western Counties said he wouldn't live in the clay of Essex for all the farms in the County. He said it would be a little better than among the rocks of Eastern Ontario, but he would rather strike a medium some place.

This reference to Eastern Ontario, caused a farmer from Hensgarry, who also had hitherto been silent to speak up and say that all Eastern Ontario must not be judged by what was seen from the C.P.R. trains between Havelock and Smith's Falls, and if any of those present would like to speak with him he could show them in both the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys, just as good farm land as anywhere in Ontario, and that at that moment, the auctioneer announced that the sale would begin—just in time to prevent possible bloodshed.

I thought as I listened what a good thing it was that they were all satisfied with their respective localities, and not going to the distant extremes of ever looking to "distant fields that always seem green."

A very successful, and at the same time well-balanced whole grain ration for egg production, is composed of equal parts, by measurement, of Indian corn, wheat and oats, well mixed.



72 page catalog mailed upon request

## Waste Nothing

This is no time for "cream slacker" separators or wasteful methods of skimming milk.

With butter-fat at present prices and the Food Administration begging every one to stop waste, "cream slacker" methods of skimming milk must go.

Whether you are trying to get along without any cream separator or using an inferior or partly worn-out machine, you are wasting butter-fat and losing money.

## Get a De Laval and save ALL your cream

Viewed from every standpoint—clean skimming, ample capacity, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, durability—there is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to serve its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

## THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Some advertisers who blame advertising for poor business never think of considering their own weakness in followup.

## Peerless Poultry Fencing

A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with intermediate laterals will hold a carelessly backed wagon or unruly animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Porcupine Lock.

Send for Catalogue and address of nearest agent. We make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all unassigned territory. Write for catalogue today.

THE BARWELL-MOZIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
WINDSOR, ONT.

## OUR FARM HOMES



THE great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—Holmes

### In the Spy Net

By Emel Parker in Farm and Fireside.

(Continued from last week.)

**B**EFORE she could move, it had turned completely over and its contents had spilled out upon the rug.

She caught her breath.

A feeling of sickness came over her—the ebony toilet articles, the leather-bound books, and two small locked boxes, now lying at her feet, were plainly marked R. K. M.!

The knowledge that the man whom she sheltered under her roof had told her that his name was Carl Stackpole and yet had the initials R. K. M. marked on all the contents of his valise intensified Eugenia's undelivered fears.

She was not inclined to be hysterical, however, so she put the articles back into the bag, still unobserved. Closing the blinds she crept out of the room, for the man's regular breathing indicated that he had already fallen asleep.

She proceeded to the kitchen, determined to learn what she could by discreet questioning.

"Sam, have you given the gentleman everything he needs," she began.

"I should say he has, Miss 'Genia," Liza answered. "Pears like that strange gentleman's got ole Sam hyp'tised. Somp'n mighty strange 'bout that man coming in from nowhere. I guess Sam'd give him that shir' off his back, 'cept that it don't mount to nothing 'now."

"How about hairbrushes, Sam, and things of that kind?"

Tactfully removing a wad of tobacco from his mouth to his wrinkled black hand, Sam replied:

"Yes'm; I done found some for him. He said he didn't have nothing of that kind, so I took those from the north guest-room."

"But he has valises?"

"Jes' papers in that, he said. Must be mighty particular papers too, 'cause he's mighty fussy about that there bag. First thing he said when he woke up, 'Where's my bag?' he said right off. I certainly think he's a mighty fine gentleman, though—don't take no stock in what ole Liza says about bad luck a-comin' to the house from the way him. I can look after the gentleman 'Miss 'Genia—won't need to be no trouble to you if you'll let him stay."

"All right, Sam," she assented, her heart heavy. "For the present I suppose he must stay."

She spent the rest of the afternoon among her roses, trying not only to repair the damage which the storm had done to them, but also endeavoring to regain through their beauty and fragrance something of her customary tranquillity. She loved these flowers so that to her they were not intimate things, but friendly personalities, which usually gave her comfort and happiness.

To-day they did not bring her solace. It was no longer the mystery which surrounded her visitor, but her knowledge that this man who called himself Carl Stackpole had a dan-

gerous quality of fascination which set him apart from other men.

Determined not to think longer of his sinister inconsistencies, she picked the most beautiful buds of her favorite pink roses and carried them up-stairs to her aunt.

Miss Burr, propped up in pillows, was busily reading the Savannah newspapers, which had just come. Since the mail was brought over from the village across the bay only twice a week, it assumed the importance of



A Beauty Spot at this Season of the Year.

Lilac bushes are out in full bloom now, and their fragrance and beauty are admired by all flower lovers. This splendid bush is growing on the Experimental Farm grounds at Brandon, Man.

an event; yet now, however, she dropped the papers and spoke petulantly to her niece:

"It does seem to me, Eugenia, that you and the servants have completely forgotten me in your mad desire to take care of that unknown man."

"I've looked in twice before, Aunt Sarah, but I didn't come in because you were asleep."

"Asleep! Why, Eugenia, you know I never sleep in the daytime, even after such a miserable night as I had last night. I say have closed my eyes—I have use of my bad headaches, just because Liza was so busy waiting on that strange man that she couldn't bring me my breakfast."

"His name is Stackpole, Aunt Sarah—Carl Stackpole,"

"Humph!" She picked up the paper and put it down. "Stackpole, is it? I'm sure I never heard the name before. Not that it matters to me of course—I didn't ask him to come in; I didn't take him into the room where your poor father spent his last days; I wasn't even consulted about it."

There being no reply to this, she changed the subject.

"Eugenia, I've just been reading in the paper that the Stepham—that submarine destroyer named for your father—has disappeared."

"Gone down, you mean? Been sunk?"

"No one knows. The item in the paper merely said that it was considered one of the finest of the new boats we had, and that no one could learn anything of its whereabouts

now. Dear me, how terrible this war is! And just as I was finishing those mufflers for those poor sailors, too. Not that I ought to knit, with my rheumatic fingers, but since the boat was seized for your poor father I felt I ought to. And now what am I going to do with all those mufflers?"

For an hour Eugenia sat beside the bed, listening enough to her aunt's comments to appear to be attentive, but really busy with her own thoughts. No matter in what direction they might take her, however, they always returned to the man she had just mentioned, and to the name he had given her and the initials which contradicted that name.

After dinner that evening she knocked at his door.

"Come in!" he said.

As she stepped into the room his dark eyes met hers in an expression of gratitude and admiration.

"Why are you so good to me?" he asked. "It's just like being in a beautiful dress—this little restful room, filled with the perfume of these lovely roses, and—you. Mostly you."

She could not be offended, for he was obviously sincere, and his manner was not that of a man flatterer a woman, but rather that of a person expressing his appreciation in the most natural way. Eugenia, partly because of her lack of vanity, and partly because she had always been her

ports where the transports land. Speaking of transports, I understand that the destroyer Stepham has disappeared."

"Good God!" he cried. His excitement astonished her. "It does not necessarily mean anything," she said. "It was only a newspaper account, saying that no one could locate it. That's not to be wondered at, for, of course, no one would ever hear of it if it were put into active service."

The flush which had come into his pale cheeks made her assume that she had stayed too long, so she said good-night.

As she went up the stairs to her own room, Eugenia was astonished to reflect upon how little she had thought of her guest's startling discrepancies, while she had been talking to him. It was certainly true that he had great charm; and in spite of some mysterious quality of personality, she had almost forgotten her suspicions during the past hour.

As days passed this became more and more true. When she was alone, the girl pondered over the mystery of his arrival, and for a moment or two a doctor, of his vagueness of plans, and most, of course, over the deception in regard to his name; but such was his magnetism that when she was with him she thought of little else than her delight in the companionship—these were the happiest days she had ever known.

On the fifth day after his arrival he insisted upon getting up and dressing, and when he saw Eugenia he asked if he might call on Miss Burr.

"I'm sure I don't see why in the world he wants to see me," said that lady when her niece conveyed his message to her. "Get me my hat and mirror, Eugenia. I'm sure I must look a sight—I had one of my bad nights again. Get my other lace cap, dear—the one with lavender ribbon."

Having adjusted her pillows, her wrapper, and her best cap, Miss Burr announced again that she couldn't see why in the world that man wanted to see her, but that she was now ready.

Eugenia sent down word by Liza, who for some time had kept silent about her "premonitions," and in a moment they heard Stackpole's footsteps.

Miss Burr surveyed his tall, straight figure critically as he came toward her bed, and Eugenia could see that she was favorably disposed toward him on that point.

The girl herself had never seen him at such an advantage. Apparently reading Miss Burr's prejudices and preferences at first glance, he made a point of being courteous to them. He talked to her in such entertaining fashion that when he rose to go, at the end of half an hour, she insisted that he stay longer; and in the spite of the fact that the crumpled papers, which had been delayed, had just arrived.

When at last he started downstairs, the invalid, without even glancing at Eugenia, said in her sweetest voice:

"Now, Mr. Stackpole, you are not to think of leaving us for at least a month. The climate here is just as healthy as it could be on this island to which my niece tells me you were going, and it will be our pleasure to have you here. Stay here during your convalescence."

Stackpole, apparently touched by this generous hospitality, bowed.

"I assure you that the pleasure I derive from being here is so great that I would not dream of leaving were I sure of the means of going home."

"Then you're settled," said Miss Burr. When the door closed behind him she turned to her niece with enthusiasm as genuine as it was rare.

"He is charming!" she exclaimed. "As though it were not of the world, and such attractive manner! He reminds me for all the world of poor

(Continued on page 26.)



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Minig. Chemical, Electrical  
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Summer School July and August  
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Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba," now leaves Owen Sound 10.30 p.m., each Monday for Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Arthur and Fort William.

Steamships "Kewadin" and "Assiniboia" will sail from Port McNicoll Wednesdays and Saturdays commencing June 1st.

Connecting train running through to Port McNicoll will leave Toronto 2.00 p.m. Saturday, June 1st, and each Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

**The Upward Look**

At This Moment

**B**EHOOLD now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation.—2 Cor. vi, 2

The thought of living moment by moment is of such central importance—looking at the abiding in Christ from our side—we want once more to speak of it. And to all who desire to learn the blessed art of living only a moment at a time, we want to say, the way to learn it is to exercise yourself in living in the present moment. Each time your attention is free to occupy itself with the thought of Jesus—whether it be with time to think and pray, or only for a few passing seconds—let your first thought be to say, 'Now, at this moment, I do abide in Jesus. Use such time, not in vain regrets that you have not been abiding fully, or still more hurtful fears that you will not be able to abide, but just at once take the position the Father has given you: "I am in Christ; this is the place God has given me, and I accept it; here I rest; I do now abide in Jesus." This is the way to learn to abide continually. You may be yet so feeble as to fear to say of each day "I am abiding in Jesus," but the feeblest can, each single moment, say, as he consents to occupy his place as a branch in the vine, "Yes, I do abide in Christ." It is not a matter of feeling—it is not a question of growth or strength in the Christian life—it is the simple question whether the will at the present moment desires and consents to recognize the place you have in your Lord, and to accept of it. If you are a believer, you are in Christ. If you are in Christ, and wish to stay there, it is your duty to say, though it be but for a moment, "Blessed Saviour, I abide in Thee now; Thou keepest me now."

It has been well said that in that little word "now" lies one of the deepest secrets of the life of faith. At the close of a conference on the spiritual life, a minister of experience rose and spoke. He did not know that he had learnt any truth he did not know before, but he had learnt how to understand what he had known. He had learnt that it was his privilege at each moment, whatever surrounding circumstances might be, to say, "Jesus saves me now." This is indeed the secret of rest and victory. If I can say, "Jesus is to me at this moment all that God gave Him to be,—life, and strength, and peace,"—I have but to say it to hold fast to it, and realize it and for that moment I have what I need. As my faith sees how of God I am in Christ, and takes the place in Him my Father has provided, my soul can peacefully settle down: Now I abide in Christ.

Believer! when striving to find the way to abide in Christ from moment to moment, remember that the gateway is: Abide in Him at this present moment. Instead of wasting effort in trying to get into a state that will last, just remember that it is Christ Himself, the living, loving Lord, who alone can keep you, and is willing to do so. Begin at once and act faith in Him for the present moment: this is the only way to be kept the next. To attain the life of permanent and perfect abiding is not ordinarily given at once as a possession for the future—it comes mostly step by step. Avail yourself, therefore, of every opportunity of exercising the trust of the present moment. Each time thou bowest in prayer, let there be an act of simple devotion: "Father, I am in Christ; I now abide in Him." Each time thou hast, amidst the bustle of duty, the opportunity of self-recollection, let there be a simple act: be "I am still in Christ, abiding in Him

now." Even when overtaken by sin, and the heart within is all disturbed and excited, O let thy first look upwards be with the word: "Father, I have sinned; and yet I come—though I blush to say it—as one who is in Christ. Father! here I am; I can take no other place; of God I am in Christ; I now abide in Christ." Yes, Christian, in every possible circumstance, every moment of the day, the voice is calling: Abide in me; do it now. And even now, as thou art reading this, O come at once, and enter upon the blessed life of always abiding, by doing it at once; do it now.

Whatever the present moment be, however unprepared the message finds thee, however sad the divided and hopeless state of the life may be, still I come and urge Christ's claim to an immediate surrender—this very moment. I know well that I will take time for the blessed Lord to assert His power, and order all within thee according to His will—to conquer the enemies and break all thy powers for His service. This is not the work of a moment. But there are things which are the work of a moment—of this moment. The one is—the surrender of all to thy Master; thy surrender of thyself entirely to live only in Him. As time goes on, and exercise has made faith stronger and brighter, that surrender may become clearer and more intelligent. But for this one may wait. The only way ever to attain to it is to begin at once. Do it now. Surrender thyself this very moment to abide wholly, only, always in Jesus. It is the work of a moment.

And just so, Christ's renewed acceptance of thee is the work of a moment. Be assured that He has seen and holds thee as His own, and that each now "Jesus, I do abide in Thee," meets with an immediate and most hearty response from the Unseen One. No act of faith can be in vain; He does indeed anew take hold on us and draw us close to Himself. Therefore, as often as the message comes, or the thought of it comes, Jesus says, "Abide in me; do it at once." Each moment there is the whisper, "Do it now."

Let any Christian begin, then, and he will speedily experience how the blessing of the present moment is passed on to the next. It is the unchanging Jesus to whom he links himself; it is the power of a Divine life, in its unbroken continuity, that takes possession of him. The "do it now" of the present moment—a little thing though it seems—is nothing less than the beginning of the ever-present now, which is the mystery and the glory of Eternity. Therefore, Christian, abide in Christ: do it now.

Note.—A selection from Rev. Andrew Murray's book "Abide in Christ," portions of which we are now running in the Upward Look. If any reader desire to obtain copies of the book, for themselves, they may do so through Farm and Dairy for 60 cents each.

**Vegetarians and Seed Eaters**

**B**LUE JAY—Three-fourths of its food are berries and nuts. Wood-boring beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars etc. constitute one-third of its food. During the winter it feeds upon climbing-bitter-sweet, nanny berries and high-bush cranberries. Robin—68% wild berries, 43% worms and insects.

Cedar Waxwing—Lives chiefly upon choke-cherries and Saskatoon.

Blackbird—The Brewer, the Redwing, the Yellowhead and the Bronze Grackle, being gregarious in large flocks, may sometimes do considerable damage to oats in the milk stage, but not when mature. They can be easily driven from a field of grain by a few shots and they bother only when the oats are in the milk stage. One-fourth of their food is insects—

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Horned Lark.

beetles, weevils, grasshoppers, caterpillars, armyworms, ants, wasps, bugs, flies and spiders.

**Mourning Dove**—Strictly vegetarian, living on wild berries and weed seeds (64%); 7,000 weed seeds were found in one stomach. They often take to the grain fields, but usually after harvest, picking up what is left.

**Seed Eaters.**

**Sparrow**—Like the finches, are by nature seed-eaters. Their stout beak enables them to shell and crack hard seeds.

**Song Sparrow**—Three-fourths of its food consists of noxious weed seeds. The other fourth consists of beetles, weevils, ants, wasps, bugs and caterpillars.

**Chipping Sparrow**—58% weed seeds, 42% insects—caterpillars, beetles, weevils, ants, wasps, bugs and plant lice. In seven hours this bird returned to its nestlings 119 times with insects, or 17 times per hour.

**Horned Lark**—Arrives in February or March and lives on weed seeds until insects appear, when it eats May beetles, white grubs, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, cutworms and potato-moth borers.

Our winter birds live principally on weed seeds; and we have 43 varieties of winter birds. The sparrows of Iowa destroy 875 tons of weed seeds per winter; the sparrow, white-throat, song-sparrow, and white-crown sparrow, 7500 weed seeds were found in the crop of a single dove, 4016 in another. The crop of song birds usually contain 600 to 1500 weed seeds. All the birds with short stout bills are seed eaters.

### Revive Soap Making Industry

PROBABLY the old leach barrel and soap caulkron have been discarded long ago on most farms, but now that soap is becoming one of the numerous high priced necessities of life, many of us no doubt, will be going back to the soap making business. Others who have never made soap may be anxious to "try their luck" and for their benefit, particularly, we pass along the following suggestions:

Save the wood ashes separately from the coal ashes, build an old fashioned leach and secure a good supply of lye. All the waste fats from the kitchen should also be saved. This waste kitchen grease can be boiled up with the lye without previous rendering of the fats, and will make a good soft soap for scrubbing or laundry purposes. If one wishes to make a good hard soap for general household use, the fat should be rendered and clarified. Caustic soda should be used instead of the lye from the wood ashes leach. Dr. P. F. Frowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, advocates the following method for securing a good quality of soap for household purposes:

"Put one pound of lye into an iron or stone vessel, pour on slowly one and one-third quarts cold water. Stir with a stick until dissolved, then allow it to cool. Heat eight pounds of soap grease or tallow until it is all melted. Cool until it is lukewarm, then pour the cooled lye solution into the warm grease and stir thoroughly until well mixed and of a uniform consistency. Then pour into a wooden box lined with waxed paper or wetted cloth. Cover and set in a warm place for several days. Turn out of box and cut into bars."

If a person has a number of long narrow boxes into which the soap may be poured, when it hardens it will be a simple task to cut it into pieces convenient for use.

### 85 Acre Equipped Farm, \$4400

8 Cows, 2 Horses, Hogs and

poultry, wagon, machinery, tools, etc.; only half mile to village, railroad station, school, stores, etc.; 44 acres rich level land, 42 acre brook-watered pasture for 28 cows, estimated 1,000 cords wood, also valuable timber; 50 apple trees, other fruits; good 7-room house, cellar, veranda, and ample shaded lawn; beautiful view of large lake, fine 60-ft. painted barn, cement floor basement; granary, 5000 bushels; tool house, other good buildings; owner situated to work, must sell, and \$4,400 takes everything, easy terms.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY  
Dept. 9 CAMDEN, N.Y.

### OUR SEED CORN IS HERE

Our shipment of seed corn has just arrived at our warehouse. We will be in a position to supply you with:

Leaming Fodder ..... \$3.00  
Red Cob ..... \$4.00  
Mammoth Southern Sweet, 4.30  
Red Cob ..... \$4.00  
This corn is excellent quality and will germinate around 90 per cent. Bags 50c either. We will make shipment within one day of receipt of order and freight on 35¢ orders in old Ontario.

Robertson & Padgett LINDAY  
ONTARIO

## CREAM WANTED

We again solicit the patronage of both old and new shippers for the coming season.

Shippers will receive the same care and attention as before, and highest prices will be paid promptly for good shipping cream. WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

Reference, Merchants' Bank, or any of our cream shippers.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa Limited  
319 Sparks St., Ottawa

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THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**WANTED**—Thoroughly competent man and wife, a Union St. Freeman and Housekeeper, respectively, for large farm having 150 acres clearland, located near river bank, good buildings, with running water; all necessary machinery for proper operation. Also, a competent Cattleman to look after herd of milking Shorthorns on this farm. Apply, giving previous experience, qualifications, references, and other necessary particulars, to Box 25, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ontario.

**BUTTERMAKERS' WRAPPERS**—Name and address printed—best parchment, 50¢ sheets, anywhere Ontario, \$2.95; 1,000, \$1.50. Cash with order. Farmers' Printery, Beaverton, Ontario.

### Do You Need This Useful Book?

If so, sit down and send us at once an order enclosing \$1.00 and we will send it to you.

By Victor W. Page, you at once, prepaid. In this book nothing has been omitted, no details have been slighted, and it is a book you cannot afford to be without.

Book Department  
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### Preparation

ONE of the first things to be done during the fall months, is a never-ending one. The products for the next few years ago began and ended many days, however, you cannot quite extend this year, before, housewives-wisely of saving over a table line that they place for. Some foolish can't begeth they can put the tables in the cellar needed, therefore going to the trouble products? There are nevertheless, why vegetables is wise. It is difficult to get the cellar until the fall in without becoming weary. Of course, via that all vegetables this would seem a and jars. There however, to be taken this year. There is a great stock Canada, owing to for transportation the tell us they have a goodly supply the canning season doubtful if it will we would wish. require sugar when



Packing Blanching Empty Jars to be

we can substitute or some extent with you be able to help out age in this way.

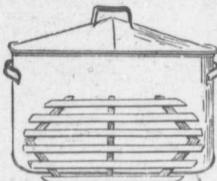
The cold pack of fruit is replacing method to a large given being that follow this method water and results better. Another point cold pack method it does not require so fruit as does the op by reading over this to go about cold method may seem but when one real business and tries find it easier than purpose giving here which may some of Our Women tend trying out the first time this year vegetables receive treatment when being deal with vegetables possibly more careful the majority of fruit. A very good outline is as follows: Select duct and prepare blanching, etc.; seal or pack carefully and el for fruit or boiling vegetables; place in on; do not seal jars directly; remove an

## Preparation for This Year's Canning Drive

ONE of the tasks of the housewife during the summer and fall months, which seems to be a never-ending one, is the canning of products for the coming winter. A few years ago our canning activities began and ended with fruit. Nowadays, however, vegetables are being canned quite extensively, and probably this year, more than ever before, housewives will feel the necessity of saving everything in the vegetable line that they can possibly find a place for. Some people consider it foolish to can vegetables, as they say they can put their supply of vegetables in the cellar and use them as needed, therefore what is the use of going to the trouble of canning these products? There are several reasons, nevertheless, why the canning of vegetables is wise. In the first place, it is difficult to keep them stored in the cellar until the new crop comes in without becoming tough and leathery. Of course we do not advise that all vegetables be canned, as this would seem a waste of time, fuel and jars. There is another point, however, to be taken into consideration this year. We all know that there is a great scarcity of sugar in Canada, owing to shortage of ships for transportation purposes. Authorities tell us they are endeavoring to have a goodly supply on hand when the canning season arrives, but it is doubtful if it will be as plentiful as we would wish. Vegetables do not require sugar when canning, and if

of jars; invert to cool and test joints; wrap in paper if stored in light to retain color.

Probably the majority of us do not realize the importance of good jars and good rubbers. Jars should be carefully tested to see that they will seal properly. As the rubber ring is the key that fastens the door against the marauding host of germs outside, old rubbers that have lost their elas-



Ordinary Wash Boiler as Sterilizer, Showing Rack for Bottom.

tically should not be used. People who have adopted this cold pack method and who sterilize their fruit in a wash boiler or steam cooker have found that the rubbers do not last as long as with the open kettle method where the rings are not subjected to so much heat.

Another essential in canning is sterilization; the jars and rubbers must be thoroughly sterilized before

the vegetables are packed into the jars. It is a good plan to keep the jars inverted in a pan of boiling water and take them out as needed. An illustration of this practice is shown on this page.

When blanching a very handy article is a wire basket such as the one shown herewith, in which the fruit or vegetables may be placed and easily dipped in the hot and cold water. Cheesecloth will fill the bill, however, if a basket is not on hand, and in one of our illustrations we show the cheesecloth-wrapped product being lowered into boiling water for blanching. When a food product has been blanched in boiling hot water it should be removed quickly and plunged immediately into cold water.



Lowering Cheesecloth-wrapped Product into Boiling Water for Blanching.

The influence of this method upon bacteria, spores and molds is very effective.

Final preparations of vegetables such as paring, slicing, etc., should be done quickly, and the product packed into the jars as tightly as



Packing Blanching and Cold-dipped Product into Jars. Empty jars to be packed are inverted in pan of hot water.

we can substitute our fruit supply to some extent with vegetables, we will be able to help out the sugar shortage in this way.

The cold pack method of canning fruit is replacing the open kettle method to a large extent, the reason given being that housewives who follow this method consider it much easier and results are infinitely better. Another point in favor of the cold pack method this year is that it does not require so much sugar for fruit as does the open kettle method. By reading over directions as to how to go about cold pack canning the method may seem rather complicated, but when one really gets down to business and tries it out, they will find it easier than they think. We purpose giving a few suggestions here which may prove helpful to some of Our Women Folk who intend trying out the cold pack for the first time this year. As fruit and vegetables receive very similar treatment when being canned, we will deal with vegetables, as they require possibly more careful attention than the majority of fruits.

A very good outline of the process is as follows: Select jars; select product and prepare by washing, trimming, etc.; seal or blanch; cold dip; pack carefully and close; add syrup for fruit or boiling water and salt for vegetables; place rubber and cover on; do not seal jars too tightly; sterilize; remove and tighten covers

**ROYAL YEAST**

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## Cultivate Two Rows at a Time

Save Time and Money —  
Raise More and Better Crops.

It's easy to see the saving in time and money. Maybe it is not so easy to see how the crop will be improved.

### Here is the Answer:

If using a One-Row Cultivator it's almost certain that you will not be able to cultivate as often as desirable. The extra cultivation made possible by this Two-Row Cultivator is sure to show at Harvest Time in increased crops.

## The Massey-Harris No. 8 Two-Row Cultivator

Cultivates two rows of corn at one operation, and does it thoroughly, thus saving the time and expense of the extra man and team if using One-Row Cultivator. Where there is a large acreage of corn to look after, this implement will be found most useful.

A convenient Lever provides for adjusting the Gangs for cultivating rows of from 23 to 44 in. apart. The Wheels may be adjusted from 32 to 52 inches apart.

Raising and Pressure Levers are convenient and easy to operate, and a separate Lever is used for levelling the Cultivator with any sized horses. The Seat is also adjustable forward or back as driver desires.

This Cultivator is regularly furnished with 14 Reversible Steel Points, 2 Shovel Points, 2 Sweeps, 2 Pairs of Shields or Fenders and 2 Hillers. Discs can also be supplied.

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When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

# Stripped Stalks Won't Produce Potatoes---

Strong, healthy foliage is what you need for a big crop—the kind you will have by using

## ACCO SPRAY

to control the potato bugs. Start early—keep them under control. It is the preparation for potato beetles. Use it this season. It will also control every other biting insect, such as slug-caterpillars, grass-hoppers, flea beetles, etc. For a maximum crop, use ACCO. It stands all tests.

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possible to economize space. Fill with boiling water and add one teaspoon of salt to each jar of vegetables. Adjust rubbers and partially seal. In the case of glass-topped jars of the clamp style, adjust the top spring only, as is shown in our illustration. If using screw-top jars, screw down top until it touches the rubber or screw down entirely and reverse a quarter of a turn. This will permit the air to escape, and at the same time water will not penetrate the jar through this loosened seal.

When this stage is reached the vegetables are ready for sterilization. The most commonly used device for sterilization is the ordinary wash boiler. The sealers should be raised from the bottom by slats or a rack of some such style as the one we show herewith. There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of water which should be placed in the boiler, but a common idea is that three or four inches is sufficient. An important point is to have a tight fitting lid on the boiler, and if the lid does not fit as tightly as it should,



a cloth may be laid over the boiler before the lid is put on, which will make the cover tight and also conserve heat.

The time of sterilizing is something which authorities differ. The best plan is probably to try out different ways and then use the one which seems most satisfactory to oneself. Some people can have good success with this method of canning by sterilizing their fruit or vegetables from 30 to 90 minutes, while others are of the opinion that corn, peas, beans and asparagus particularly should be sterilized for 30 minutes on three successive days. Tomatoes should be sterilized for only 22 minutes. And by the way, small ripe tomatoes canned whole come in very nicely for salads in the winter.

Just one more suggestion. When a jar of vegetables is opened for use, it is a good plan to save the water and use it for making a sauce or soup, as if it is thrown out, considerable food in the form of mineral matter is wasted.

curiously was the rule, then exceeding interest was surely the inevitable consequence.

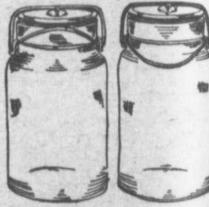
"I was very glad Rhoda 'stuck' in her job. Sometimes I was so afraid she would weaken and that would have utterly spoiled the story for me. To own a man mate and then not mate with him! It would be the muddle of things, wouldn't it? Kutila was certainly an immense character and not at all impossible either. I knew a well educated Indian once who you could forget belonged to the red race, and I have yet to meet a more perfect gentleman. He was surely one of Nature's noblemen. So I can easily conceive that Kutila was just as noble as he was dignified. The story also certainly came to a climax in regular climactical order. So I say, 'sure one could care for an Indian.' Of course one would not be habit to grow any great ideas on these fellows peddling round with axe handles. But we are speaking of the Indian of refined character and intellect and making him our general rule—not our exception.

"I enjoy reading very much. I just fairly live and breathe in a story when I'm at it. One of our young girls in my class would tell me the other day: 'Well, I wish some author could see you enjoy their works. They would feel well repaid.' I know a man who never reads a story because he cannot become interested in what he knows is purely the product of the imagination. He surely misses a great deal of real pleasure as well as profit."—"Just Me."

### Floors and Floor Coverings

I SUPPOSE all Home Club members have finished their housecleaning long ago, but even if you have there is a subject I would like to see discussed by some of our members who can speak from experience. It is the matter of floors and floor coverings. In the early days little thought was given to the kind of wood or width of boards used in our floors as they were always covered with carpet, except the kitchen, of course, which was usually painted, but nowadays is mostly covered with linoleum. I would like to know what Home Club members consider the best floor finish and the best floor covering for each room in the house.

We have the word "conservation" used so frequently nowadays that I almost dislike to use it. Just the same, however, I have come to the conclusion that carpets covering the entire floor of a room are not strength and health "conservers," and there are many others of the same opinion. We are coming to want our floors uncovered, because they are not only sanitary, but more easily taken care



of. If we care to do so our carpets can be made into squares, rugs and strips.

I decided this spring to make a change in the floor coverings of some of our bedrooms. Our floors are wide, rough boards and with wide cracks between them as is common in old floors. I dug the dirt out of the cracks as well as I could, got hold of "John's plane," taking off any splinters and smoothing down the uneven surface. Then I filled up the cracks with white lead made into a paste with

turpentine. The paint with staid, aged wax and a good and inexpensive mixture of one part paraffin, one thin I applied which although I have to use it on with a very durable one knows of a better glad to bear of it. I should explain the whole floor in only about two or only about the room complete into square. Next year we got a new rug for our parlor floor will have some way. I would whether or not it is investment to lay in the parlor, as the are quite wide and Home Club members offer me some advice.—"Aunt Greta."

### Training the

Respecting a Mrs. Charles W. HAT are the person. "I say?" is not the foundation for our own rights of others? And is a question equally as other?

If my child mistakes right and privilege me as a parent, the right and privilege him.

One of the first child develops an so to play with others. His for his various learns the "mine" things and especially is his book, my parent is the appropriate to share his with another. All mothers are often angry and make "I do not know what my boy. I fear he is selfish disposition. I say other child so much of his playthings." mother, remember the crude when they first must be wisely and and.

Let us first respect our own rights. Yes, it is well you let your child "well it."

By following this had the child become more aware of his place in his own rights. He has his own blocks with some some grown-up says, "You must," but she respects the other to share in his. She does not formulate it mind in so many words it is the response that instinctively recognizes being given his due and to make out like mine.

One of the greatest within reach of a through the medium stories interest child showing the entire time being. They natural sympathy between and the historical sense of bravery, understanding and a real self-acting effort in. They also develop it. When we stop to think realize we have, ever accomplished, and some individual mind

# In Times Like These

when help is so scarce and duties are so many, the wise dairy farmer conserves his time and strength, recognizing that a saving of these puts dollars in his pocket. One of the surest labor savers and money makers on the modern dairy farm is the



## Simplex Link Blade Cream Separator

It cuts the labor of skimming milk more than in two, not only because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, but because it does the work in half the time. The Simplex skims so clean and runs so light that the large

1,000-lb. size, when at speed and skimming milk, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separators of other makes.

Write to us for full particulars about the Simplex, and our special terms to you, to use the Simplex and represent us locally in your district.

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## HOME CLUB

### How She Feels Or It

NOT long ago we published a paragraph from a letter written by one of our interested readers of "The Heart of the Desert" telling us how eagerly she was following the story and that when it was completed she would write and tell us "how she felt over it." We have received the letter and have decided to give our readers the benefit of it as well as ourselves. As the contributor in question happens to be one of our new Home Club members who signs herself "Just Me," we are publishing her letter in this department. She writes: "You know, I was to tell you how I felt when that story was over. Well, it has been one of the most interesting stories I have read—certainly the oddest. One could never guess from one week to the next what was coming and up to the very last, one was in the same state of "wonder-what-next-ness." And of course, curiosity stimulates interest, so if exceeding

turpentine. The market is well supplied with stains, floor paints, varnishes and wax and oil finishes. I found a good and inexpensive oil finish to be a mixture of one part linseed oil, one part paraffin, one part turpentine. This I applied white hot with a brush, although I have heard of people putting it on with a broom. It seems to be a very durable finish, but if anyone knows of a better method I will be glad to bear of it for future reference. I should explain that I did not treat the whole floor in these bedrooms, but only about two or two and a half feet all around the room, as I made my carpets into squares.

Next year we hope to purchase a new rug for our parlor and, of course, the floor will have to be treated in some way. I would like advice as to whether or not it would be a profitable investment to lay a hardwood floor in the parlor, as the boards in this floor are quite wide also. I hope some Home Club members will be able to offer me some advice along this line. —Aunt Gracia.

**Training the Children**

No. 2.

**Respecting a Child's Rights**

Mrs. Charles R. Long.

**W**HAT are the qualities that make a person "livable with," as we say?

Is not the fundamental one respect for our own rights and for the rights of others? And is not one side of the question equally as important as the other?

If my child must respect certain rights and privileges which belong to me as a parent, then I must respect rights and privileges that belong to him.

One of the first marked traits a child develops as soon as he is able to play with others is wanting to have things for his very own. He quickly learns the "mine" and "thine" of things and especially the "mine." It is my book, my rattle, my ball, and great is the uproar when he is requested to share his property with another. At this stage young mothers are often given to discouragement and make such remarks as "I do not know what I shall do with my boy. I fear he has an extremely selfish disposition. He refuses to let any other child so much as touch any of his playthings." But, wait, dear mother, remember that instincts are crude when they first appear and must be wisely and patiently trained.

Let us first respect the child's rights and say, "Yes, it is your ball, but won't you let your little friend play with it?"

By following this method we shall find the child becoming more and more aware of his playmate's as well as his own rights. He will share his favorite blocks with another, not because some grown-up in authority says, "You must," but voluntarily because he respects the rights of another to share in his play. The idea does not formulate itself in his little mind in so many words perhaps, but it is the response that follows from instinctively recognizing that he is being given his due and that it pays to mete out like measure to another.

One of the greatest opportunities within reach of all mothers is through the medium of story-telling. Stories interest children enormously, absorb the entire attention, for the time being. They establish a bond of mutual sympathy between the storyteller and the listener. They teach lessons of bravery, unselfishness, kindness and a regard for truth, with no securing effort in those directions. They also develop the imagination. When we stop to think that every invention we have, every great effort accomplished, was first developed in some individual mind through the aid

of the imagination, we will do everything we can to foster this great power in our children.

**A New Soap Substitute**

**T**HE word "substitute" is becoming almost as common as "conserve" nowadays. Here is the latest substitute of which we have heard, and it might be well worth our while to make a mental note of it.

As soap is almost unobtainable in Belgium, the housewives are seeking possible substitutes. Through the medium of a Brussels newspaper, a chemist has given them the following advice: "Pour the hot water in which peeled potatoes have been boiled over the linen to be washed. Allow it to soak until the following day, then rub it as one would in a lather, but, of course, without adding soap. The linen will come out of the tub perfectly white."

**Substituting Glucose for Sugar**

**S**OME weeks ago Our Women Folk will remember that we published an article on marmalades and in that article told of an experiment which had been tried out by Miss Davidson, Director of Domestic Science in the Central Technical School, Toronto. This experiment was in making use of glucose as a substitute for sugar in marmalade making. A few days ago we asked Miss Davidson if the experiment was still considered successful. We were advised by her that the marmalade which had been made at the Technical School had been sold, and many who bought it have since reported that they have purchased glucose for making their own marmalade and have found it delicious.

We asked Miss Davidson whether or not she would advise using glucose in the canning of fruit, and were informed that the open kettle method would be the only one in which she would recommend using glucose. A great many of us are getting into the way of canning our fruit in jars, although there are some varieties which, no doubt, keep just as well if cooked in the open kettle, and if we so desired, glucose might be tried to some extent at least.



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— means less labor, greater safety, greater convenience and shortens your working hours. It lowers insurance rates and increases the value of your farm.

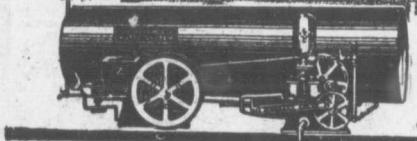
**Fairbanks-Morse Pneumatic Water Systems**

give you running water anywhere on the farm—in the house, the barn, the milk house or in the field—and help to increase production.

They are made in several sizes—one to suit your needs. Whether you want the hand pump outfit for residence use or one of the larger power plants, a Fairbanks Pneumatic Water System guarantees the best. Write details of what running water will do on your farm.

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The extra long shell places the spark down into the cylinder instead of in a pocket in the cylinder head as does the ordinary plug.

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**Dependable Spark Plugs**

No matter what car you own there is a Champion Plug that will make your motor produce the greatest amount of energy for each drop of gasoline used.

The patented asbestos-lined copper gaskets on the shoulders of Champion porcelain insure dependability and long life at any speed.

Ask any dealer for Spark Plugs with "Champion" on the porcelain-it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

**Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited**  
Windsor, Ontario

Champion Long For McLaughlin Cars Price \$1.00



**Champion "Minute" Spark Plug Cleaner**

Cleans a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without taking them apart even getting your hands dirty.

All you have to do is half fill the tube with gasoline, screw in the plug and shake for a minute. Sells everywhere for \$1.00



# "Bissell" Disk Harrows

The Bissell Disk Harrows have great capacity for hard work, the disk entering the ground naturally and leaving behind it finely pulverized soil. This is the secret of good tillage.



The frame on the Bissell Harrow is directly over the gangs, the draught being well back while the work is being done. The horses do not have to carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces or frame. This feature is important, and herein lies one great advantage of Bissell Disk Harrows.

For over a quarter of a century the manufacturers of Bissell Disk Harrows have made a special study of this particular implement and spent years of time and effort in perfecting the present Bissell Disk Harrow. The result is that to-day it is acknowledged to be far in advance of any other similar implement for cultivation.

### THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Bissell Disk Harrows combine the important features of great capacity for hard work, thoroughness of cultivation, lightness of draught, ease on the horses, and strong, substantial, durable construction. Built also in size suitable for use with Tractors.

**T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.**

## No Worry About Harvest

HAVE you noticed how discussion of the food supply situation seems to center around the number of acres it is possible to plant rather than around the harvesting of those planted acres?

It is an unconscious, but none the less wonderful, tribute to the genius of the inventors of the reaper and binder that the public takes the harvesting of the greatest grain crop ever planted as a matter of course. The sole question now is, "How many acres can we plant?" The power and help required by the planting will be amply sufficient for the harvest where Deering binders and binder twine are used.

And, where they are used, the harvest will be complete. No matter whether the grain be tall or short, heavy or light, standing or down, lodged and tangled, a Deering binder cuts and binds it all without waste.

It is an easy matter to be fully prepared for harvest. Buy the largest binder you can use. The larger sizes conserve labor the efficiency of the old one. A new Deering is absolutely reliable.

We furnish promptly either new Deering binders or repairs for old ones. Do not hesitate to call on our organization for any help we can give in the harvesting of this year's grain crop—the most important crop ever raised. See the local dealer or write to the nearest branch direct—early.

### International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

## The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discussion.

### The National Dairy Council

IN Farm and Dairy of May 16th the zeal of several Western dairymen, led by F. M. Logan, Dairy Commissioner of Saskatchewan, who are pushing for the immediate formation of a Dominion wide dairy council, was commended, but the proposed lines of organization were criticised. We then said that "The Dominion Dairy Council would be practically a new organization with a membership of its own and would differ but little from existing dairy organizations, excepting the wider territory covered. Such an organization would be susceptible to manipulation by any body of men who cared to make the effort necessary to pack the membership. When conventions were held, owing to the vast expanse of the country and the expense of travelling from distant points, most of the delegates present would be representative of only one or two provinces at the most and would be even more representative of the small district adjoining the city or town in which the convention might be held."

Mr. Logan takes exception to our interpretation of the constitution and by-laws as suggested by himself and his associates. When the editorial in question was written, Farm and Dairy had at hand only a brief summary of the proposed constitution which did not make clear that the provincial dairy associations were to be included as ex-officio members of the council. According to the by-laws in full, membership in the council shall be confined to producers and manufacturers of dairy products and:

(a) Representatives of the various dairy associations as determined by by-law of this council.

(b) Owner, operator or manager of creameries, cheese factories, ice cream plants, milk distributing plants and milk condensing establishments.

(c) Farmers in any part of Canada who are especially interested in the production of dairy products."

This is not an entirely new membership as distinct from the present existing dairy organizations. Clauses (b) and (c), however, give practically an open membership, and will admit of all the weaknesses mentioned in Farm and Dairy's editorial of May 16. Farm and Dairy would be glad to have the opinions of its readers as to what should constitute the correct basis for membership in the proposed National Dairy Council.

### The Price of Cheese

EDITOR Farm and Dairy: I am pleased to note from time to time the interest that you take in the dairy industry. As regards cheese I am told that the price is fixed above which the merchants cannot sell vis., 23cts. delivered on board the steamer, Montreal. I have read in the papers the price paid for cheese in Peterboro, 22 7/16 cts. per lb. On inquiry I find that the actual cost of handling cheese from Peterboro until delivered on the steamer in Montreal to be from 3/4 to 1/2 ct. per lb. of which 43 cts. is freight and cartage from Peterboro, and I am very curious to know why the price of the cheese is 21 1/2 cts. per lb., 43% at the cheese market at Peterboro this week. I do not understand why it is not just as fair to fix the price to be paid in the country at, say, not over 22 cts. per lb., as it is to fix the price on board the steamer by the Cheese Commission at 23 cts.

per lb. Even at 22 cts. at Peterboro there would not be a living profit to anyone, as far as I can see, but there might be a small profit from points where the freight is not much more than half what it is with you. How do you account for the price paid—"Egg Dealer?"

[Note.—The price of cheese is fixed, as "Egg Dealer" has been informed, at Montreal at 23 cts. a lb. This price, however, is not "on the steamer," as last year, but "alongside water," which enables the dealers to work on a smaller margin than a year ago. The price paid at country boards is left to the competition of buyers to decide, and the law of supply and demand rules as in all previous years, but with the speculative element omitted in the past two years. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with the details of the cheese handling business to say whether or not the margin over 2 1/4 cts. is sufficient to cover handling charges, but if it is not it is reasonable to suppose that buyers, finding that they have overbid themselves, will govern their bidding accordingly in the future. If the price stays up it is fair to assume that the dealer, in some way or other, is making a profit or he would not continue to buy. Allowing competition to fix the country price, we appeal to us as the fair and natural means of handling the situation.—Editors.]

### Cheese and Butter at Bristol

THE following summary report has been received by J. A. Redick, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, from N. B. Shalla, the cargo inspector employed by the Department of Agriculture at Bristol:

Our imports of cheese from the opening of the Montreal season to the date amount approximately to 230,000 boxes and the condition of the various shipments throughout has been very satisfactory. There were no big quantities of heated cheese during the hot season and, from reports to hand, no complaints have been made from the trade in general. In the early part of last season only American cheese was available, Canadian cheese coming to hand a little later on, but as the year progressed the Government took over the control and later fixed prices so that the merchant's business and routine were somewhat upset, as they became entirely dependent upon what supplies they were able to obtain from their customers from week to week. There is just now a great depletion of stocks, and for the public in general cheese may be considered a luxury.

The cheese of the ordinary make to hand have shown no improvement in the breakage remaining as high as previously. We received one shipment of boxes which were banded round crosswise with a small half inch iron band, and this certainly was a success for only very few of the entire shipment were anyway broken.

Another type of box to hand was the one in which the percentage of broken boxes of this type was very small. This was also an improvement on the ordinary type. Another and new kind of box was that of the fibre make. A number of these have come to hand and the general opinion, formed by several who saw them at the dock was that they were very suitable as a carrying package, the chief defect being with the covers which, if the band around the top were to break, immediately flattens out and often goes missing. The body of the box is likely to get cut down by the hooks the man uses and if the box does not properly fit the cheese it will get crushed or chafed. On the other hand it does not split readily, or, with other slight injuries, present such a wretched appearance as the ordinary type.

Butter.

Our shipments from Canada was

very small, only a few of which came to hand. For the year our supplies remained, but later on, possibly, consequent other substitutes were made which cost the present time, mark and Holland our only remaining supply. Denmark stores but owing to the ruling the authorities New Zealand stocks have been at least shipment.

### Skim-milk Substitutes

THE use of milk substitutes in the waned popularity of a desirable article. Experimental Farm and Dairy results of Ottawa (1914-15) at the following:

PERED GIVEN

Average daily gain in milk required per pound of butter produced.

These main facts indicated:

1. That as an add-on superior to tankage.
2. That a direct milk by tankage gains and the higher of the five ratios.
3. That the lots of raw usually made highest cost.

As mentioned, obtained from an extra, or carried on consecutive years.

That tankage, but while by no means indicated by an Experimental Station.

Lot

On





**Cold Storage for Farmers**

(Continued from page 4.)

of the room, I was rather surprised to see row after row of lockers which were rented to the people for storing away meats and other perishable products. In looking over the names on the lockers I found that over 90 per cent. of them belonged to farmers living within a radius of ten miles from the town. Most of these lockers contain beef and pork which was stored away during the winter. Every patron has a key for his locker and can secure his supplies without interfering with the work of the other employees. A number of cases of eggs were also stored by farmers who are holding the eggs for winter sales. The cost of storing the eggs is about six cent per dozen.

This should serve as an example of what may be done by farmers in the districts which are so fortunate as to have cold storage plants. The same principles might be applied in the building of cooperative cold storage plants at central points throughout

dairy cattle in this Province we should be able to increase the average production per head by 50 per cent. in 10 years.

In closing, let me point out that the dairy industry is one of the most important branches of agriculture at the present, and for all future, times. This importance is twofold: The need of increased dairy production in the present emergency cannot be denied, and the place that dairying will play in the upbuilding of manhood and womanhood of the nation is greater than is generally recognized. Dr. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, makes the following statement:

"Milk is worth much more than its energy value or than its protein content would indicate. It is a great factor of safety in making good the deficiencies of the grains which form, and must continue to form, the principal source of energy in our diet. Without the continued use of milk, not only for the feeding of our children but in liberal amounts in cooking and as an adjunct to our diet, we cannot, as a nation, maintain the po-

**CLEARING UP A MISCONCEPTION**

OWING to the somewhat ambiguous wording of the program of the United Farmers of Alberta to the large delegation of farmers to Ottawa in May there has arisen a misconception in many minds that the farmers of the West were not in sympathy with the aims and objects of the delegation. That this is absolutely false is abundantly proved by the following telegram received by the Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario from H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, and which should clear away any doubt that farmers of the West are not in hearty accord with their fellow-farmers of the east:

J. J. Morrison,  
United Farmers of Ontario, Toronto.

Your view of 20th forwarded to me. Recognize that Alberta resolution was so worded that wrong interpretation could be put on it. Have not seen it accurate, but interpretation of resolution is that Government was in position to know facts, and must take responsibility for its action. That provision will be reduced, and that definite provision should be made for farm operations. I am sure there was no intention to contest action of Ontario. Have personal knowledge of many cases where families will left farms, and unable to carry on farming operations. Majority twenty to twenty-two years been in Alberta unmarried, with result that in view of large percentage of men already in uniform from Alberta man-power of Province will be seriously depleted.

H. W. WOOD  
Pres. U. F. A.

Calgary, Alta., May 26, 1918.

the country. The cost of maintenance of some kind of cold storage outfit in which might be stored meats for use on the farms during the summer, should not be great when divided up among a number of farmers.

**Problems of the Dairy Farmers**

(Continued from page 2.)

varieties of grass are recommended: Kentucky blue grass; bromo grass; Western rye grass, and a combination of timothy and alsike clover. In most cases in Central Alberta these grasses may be seeded with a nurse crop, preferably barley. In Southern and South-eastern sections no nurse crop should be used.

Western rye grass, bromo grass, and timothy and alsike combinations made good hay for winter use. If it is cut when in the late milk or early dough stage and cured as green feed, oats make excellent fodder for winter use, while the same crop, cut into the silo at the same stage of development, will produce silage of excellent quality. The quality can be still further improved by adding peas to the seed mixture in the proportion of one bushel of peas to two of oats to the acre. This crop has produced yields of from eight to 12 tons per acre, and the fodder has enabled us to reduce the cost of producing a pound of butter by about 20 per cent. as compared with the same fodder cured as hay. Fortunately our Province produces large crops of oats and barley, and these grains, particularly oats, can be used with satisfactory results as the main concentrated ration for dairy cattle, feeding one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk.

Importance of Good Breeding.  
Constant improvement of the herds of the Province can be effected only by the use of good sires. If good blood is consistently used in the herds of

the country as a work-problem to which we have risen. The keeping of dairy animals was the greatest factor in the history of the development of man from the state of barbarism."

The business of dairying contributes to the establishment of farm homes throughout the country as no other line of agriculture does. The strength of the nation must be admitted to lie in the moral strength and permanence of its homes.

**Herd Building at the University**

(Continued from page 5.)

year it will be possible to give these cows the opportunity they deserve.

The Shorthorn Herd.

The Shorthorn herd was brought from Ontario last December. Those readers who have followed the record of auction sale prices for Short-horns can fully understand the difficulties facing a man who tries just now to get a superior group of Short-horn at a moderate cost. Nevertheless a very fat group of these cattle have found their new home at British Columbia's University. These are headed by the white bull, Rosebud Prince, a son of Lavender Sultan, out of Moss Rose, a daughter of Scottish Hero—50090—, Lavender Sultan is of Whitehall Sultan breeding and sired the grand champion steer at the 1917 International Show. Two straight Scotch-bred heifers are in the group: one a roan, Lancaster Rose 11th, sired by Siltitony Favorite—89610—, is a very trim attractive heifer; the other a red, Myrtle Buttercup—113667—is by Barney Stone and was out of a Ben Wryvis cow. The other females are deep, thick, thrifty, Scotch topped Canadian bred animals, whose individuality is a sufficient certificate of merit. It is in these times passes to add to these foundation groups of cattle.

**In Union There is Strength**

**Opening a City Store**

B. C. Tucker, Past President, U. F. Cooperative Co., Ltd.

OUR Board of Directors have repeatedly been urged to open a retail store in Toronto to sell butter, eggs, poultry and other farm supplies. This matter has been given much careful consideration, and a careful investigation of what it is possible for us to do in this direction. While we are unable to report at this meeting what policy will be decided upon, I may be pardoned if I point out that the situation is a much more difficult one to deal with than may commonly be supposed.

In order that a successful retail business may be conducted in any city it is necessary that those conducting it shall be able to obtain a uniform and constant supply of those lines of produce that are to be sold. So far we have not been able to do this. While there are times when the supply would come forward freely and in good condition there are other periods when this would not be the case, and when our city customers would still expect to be able to make purchases from us. This would

force us either to buy from wholesale firms or to establish expensive storage facilities of our own.

The expense of operating a retail establishment is much heavier than it might at first sight appear. There are rents, taxes, delivery charges, book-keeping, clerical and other assistants, losses from handling damaged goods, and a hundred and one incidentals that quickly run up the overhead expenses and make it necessary that a large volume of business shall be done if a profit is to be made. We have felt that before we could safely undertake a business of this character our capital should be materially increased in order that should we incur losses on the inception of such a business we would not be forced to liquidate. It is well established that a profit would become possible.

It is expected that H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers' of Alberta; J. H. Murray, Manager of the United Grain Growers' Limited; and Roderick McKenzie, Vice-president and secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be three of the speakers at the coming farmers' conference to be held in the Labor Temple, Toronto, on June 6 and 7.

**Insurance and Happiness**

What Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, says about Life Insurance.

"EVERY man and every woman will agree that fear is the thing that frequently makes life a burden. The wage-earner who toils day by day and brings home at the week's end his pay envelope has always the fear that his job may not last."

"The man of business, the man of affairs, the manufacturer and the merchant, no matter how prosperous the present may be, has the fears of his business always about him, and the thing about life that we are always trying to overcome, and cast out, is this fear."

"Now, life insurance is one of the great contributory eliminators of fear, and when the young man has married and set up his domestic establishment, when he has insured his life and paid his premium he looks his family in the face, not as a family which may be stricken down and totally destroyed by an accident happening to him, but as a man without fear and with confidence as to their future."

Write for particulars of Mutual Policies.

**The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada**  
Waterloo, Ontario

**Herdsmen Wanted**

I am open to engage an experienced herdsmen to handle my well-known Holstein herd. I want a man experienced in B.L.O.M. work to develop a most promising lot of young cows and heifers. We have five 30-lb. cows now and first-class house and pleasant surroundings, near Toronto. Apply by letter.

R. W. E. BURNABY, JEFFERSON, ONT.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

ONTARIO, June 5.—The weather is the great architect of business destinies as business hinges on eggs, and crops, in their turn, are affected by the weather. Reports from all over Eastern Canada are to the effect that the seed never was so late and in better condition. Two weeks ago Ontario farmers were worried over the continued drought, but the weather has now made the season to date ideal. "Crops are growing just that way that you would expect in a good year." In which one farmer was heard to express his view of the weather. Another, who is remarked that at least a fair crop was now assured, says if the weather should turn unfavorable. Prospects are good for a bumper crop with a normal rainfall.

During the week the coarse grain market has firmed somewhat; eggs show a tendency to be easier; poultry is in greater demand than supply; butter is easier, and live stock tends to be draggy.

There is little of interest to note in the wheat market. There is considerable buying of flour for export, and also for export for the domestic trade. Fixed quotations are as follows:

Manitoba Wheat—In store Fort William (including 4% tax): No. 1 Northern, \$2.25; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4, \$2.10.

Ontario Wheat.—New crop, No. 2, \$2.22 base in store, Montreal.

COARSE GRAINS.—Western oats have been a little stronger recently on the Winnipeg market, and the market on Eastern coarse grain markets has been a little stronger. The market for Ontario oats continues very quiet and holdings in this area are supposed to be of small proportions. Prospects for a bumper crop of oats are said to have a tendency to still further ease prices on old crop Ontario oats. Quotations are as follows: Oats, C.W. No. 2, \$1.90; No. 3, 7/16; No. 4, 7/16; Ontario No. 2, \$1.90; No. 3, 7/16; No. 4, 7/16; buckwheat, \$1.80.

Barley, \$1.80; malt, \$1.80; American corn at \$1.75 to \$1.80, delivered at country points. Oats are quoted: C.W. No. 2, \$1.90; No. 3, 7/16; No. 4, 7/16; No. 5, 7/16; No. 6, 7/16; No. 7, 7/16; No. 8, 7/16; No. 9, 7/16; No. 10, 7/16; No. 11, 7/16; No. 12, 7/16; No. 13, 7/16; No. 14, 7/16; No. 15, 7/16; No. 16, 7/16; No. 17, 7/16; No. 18, 7/16; No. 19, 7/16; No. 20, 7/16; No. 21, 7/16; No. 22, 7/16; No. 23, 7/16; No. 24, 7/16; No. 25, 7/16; No. 26, 7/16; No. 27, 7/16; No. 28, 7/16; No. 29, 7/16; No. 30, 7/16; No. 31, 7/16; No. 32, 7/16; No. 33, 7/16; No. 34, 7/16; No. 35, 7/16; No. 36, 7/16; No. 37, 7/16; No. 38, 7/16; No. 39, 7/16; No. 40, 7/16; No. 41, 7/16; No. 42, 7/16; No. 43, 7/16; No. 44, 7/16; No. 45, 7/16; No. 46, 7/16; No. 47, 7/16; No. 48, 7/16; No. 49, 7/16; No. 50, 7/16; No. 51, 7/16; No. 52, 7/16; No. 53, 7/16; No. 54, 7/16; No. 55, 7/16; No. 56, 7/16; No. 57, 7/16; No. 58, 7/16; No. 59, 7/16; No. 60, 7/16; No. 61, 7/16; No. 62, 7/16; No. 63, 7/16; No. 64, 7/16; No. 65, 7/16; No. 66, 7/16; No. 67, 7/16; No. 68, 7/16; No. 69, 7/16; No. 70, 7/16; No. 71, 7/16; No. 72, 7/16; No. 73, 7/16; 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# AVONDALE FARM

Only one bull left that is fit for service. His sire is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and dam a 24 B. 27-old daughter of Bear Apple Kordorky 8th. We have, however, several others six months old.

### SIRES:

1. Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, son of May Echo Sylvia.
2. Woodcrest Sir Clyde, our 22 1/2 bull. We are offering several of his bull calves at bargain prices.
3. King Echo Sylvia Johanna, a son of Bell Model Johanna 2nd, our twice 47 lb. cow, and by a son of May Echo Sylvia by King Pontiac Arisa Canada. This young sire was bought by Quentin McAdam of Uxas, for \$8,500 at public auction.

We want to sell 10 calves in the next two months, and quality considered, are going to offer prices that cannot be met. We seldom have to keep them over five or six months.

The \$4,400 cow sold at the Brethren Sale was sired by our former herd bull, King Pontiac Arisa Canada, and the \$3,900 calf by our Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. These are the highest prices by far, ever paid in Canada for these classes.

Send for pedigrees.

H. Lynn, Avondale Farm, R. R. No. 3, Brockville, Ont.

## HOLSTEINS

One 2-year-old bull; 1 bull 18 months, out of a 23 1/2-lb. 3-year-old dam; 1 bull 13 months; others younger.

R. M. Holtby R.R. No. 4 Port Perry, Ont.

## HOLSTEINS WANTED

Want to buy five or six good young Holstein Cows. Send price, age and full particulars to

Box 448 Farm & Dairy Peterboro

## SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

Only one bull of serviceable age left. Have three that will be ready in a couple of months. All from approved dams, and highly strained in the world's record blood. Write for particulars.

Jos. Kilgour Eglington P.O. North Toronto

## LLENROC STOCK FARM

ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA RIVER

A few high record Holstein bulls for sale at reasonable prices; also Holstein females in calf to our Junior Rag Apple Bull. Address.

W. C. HOUCK, R. R. 1, Chippawa, Ont.

## CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Boars and sows, all ages, from best prize-winning strains—a few good bred sows, also younger stock. R. C. White Lehigh eggs for hatching—Barrows' 255-egg strain. S. B. Brown Lehighs, Barred Rocks. R. I. Bods, \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Fawns and Whites. R. C. Duck eggs, \$3 per 11. Chinese goose eggs, 50c each.

T. A. KING MILTON, ONTARIO.

# Killing Business

The man who stops his little "ad."

Is not so very wise, indeed! Because his weekly "signals" tell Dairy farmers what he has to sell; And if his "ad." is not on deck, They're apt to pass him up, by heck! And none of them will hesitate To trade with others up-to-date. To stop your "ad." we would remark Is just like winking in the dark; You may know what it means, but get Nobody else can ever see.

So do not for a moment think That when you cut out printers' ink They're saving money on the side; 'Tis helping business, indeed.

Live Stock Dept. - FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

## OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM APR. 1 TO 30, 1918.

(Continued from last week.)

5. Aliene Meuchthide Korvayka, 3635B, 2y. 6m. 6d.; 351.4 lbs. milk, 15.03 lbs. fat, 13.48 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agric., Edmonton.
6. Marlon DeKok Ormsby, 4085A, 2y. 11m. 13d.; 334.3 lbs. milk, 14.63 lbs. fat, 18.26 lbs. butter. James G. Currie, Ingersoll.

16. Colony Butcher Lass, 4164S, 2y. 6m. 23d.; 341.8 lbs. milk, 13 lbs. fat, 12.83 lbs. butter.
17. 30-day record: 1414.0 lbs. milk, 44.18 lbs. fat, 46.00 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.
18. Highland Segis Victoria, 4549, 2y. 6m. 12d.; 324.5 lbs. milk, 13.18 lbs. fat, 12.19 lbs. butter. R. W. E. Burnaby.
19. 30-day record: 1414.0 lbs. milk, 44.18 lbs. fat, 46.00 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.
20. 30-day record: 1465 lbs. milk, 32.14 lbs. fat, 37.29 lbs. butter. James G. Currie, Ingersoll.

7. Pioneer Dutchess Harvog, 3732Z, 2y. 10m. 21d.; 388.7 lbs. milk, 14.28 lbs. fat, 17.98 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers.
8. Daisy Bell Ormsby, 4085B, 2y. 11m. 2d.; 379.7 lbs. milk, 14.06 lbs. fat, 17.48 lbs. butter.
- 14-day record: 725.3 lbs. milk, 27.03 lbs. fat, 32.79 lbs. butter. James G. Currie.
9. Lady Ormsby Beronges, 3633Z, 2y. 10m. 12d.; 401.8 lbs. milk, 15.22 lbs. fat, 17.27 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agric., Edmonton.
10. Haldina Ormsby, 4085S, 2y. 10m. 25d.; 387.3 lbs. milk, 13.14 lbs. fat, 16.43 lbs. butter.
- 14-day record: 750.3 lbs. milk, 25.45 lbs. fat, 31.81 lbs. butter. Jaa. G. Currie.

21. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
22. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
23. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
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26. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
27. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
28. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
29. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
30. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.

The Thirtieth Holstein Cow to Enter the 40-lb. List. Korvayka Wilma, freshmated at the age of 8 years 23 days, and produced in seven consecutive days 633.4 lb. of milk, yielding 40.23 lbs. of butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. She was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.

change now, and I would like to see you. Any breeder, who the executive of the association has not so far as he was concerned, the proposition is a very great difference to the "old" record "Friesian" assign to me as does "H. W. E. Burnaby" misunderstanding of the word "Holstein" is a "young" and not "Friesian" the name were "Friesian" I wouldn't stand for it. I say look out for the breeder informed in the Government of Holland 1,000 black and white after the war, and the question "Friesian" asked for was "Holstein".

## GRADE HOLSTEIN

THE sale of grade Friesian cows, established a new high price paid for under any breed. These cows are also and had been bred for years at the Farm. Hall Bros. maintain herd in connection with grade to produce with milk registered in their pure bred herd. The considerable size, they do grade, and the high price per cent. This class of cows was first paid, but the grade of Ohio, for a total of 76 of these brought over \$200 per head. The head totalled an average of \$206.50 per head were largely taken by

## A 43.06 CANADIAN

The most sensational milk sale in Canada, held at the Dutchland Aris - Freshmated at the age of 6 years and three months, she has produced with an average butter per cent. This class of cows was first paid, but the grade of Ohio, for a total of 76 of these brought over \$200 per head. The head totalled an average of \$206.50 per head were largely taken by

30-day record: 1465 lbs. milk, 32.14 lbs. fat, 37.29 lbs. butter. James G. Currie, Ingersoll.

30-day record: 1465 lbs. milk, 32.14 lbs. fat, 37.29 lbs. butter. James G. Currie, Ingersoll.

11. Johanna Lyone, 4301Z, 2y. 7m. 27d.; 351.1 lbs. milk, 10.28 lbs. fat, 13.22 lbs. butter. Thos. L. Leslie.
12. Bonnie Mercedes, 4106Z, 2y. 11m. 18d.; 374.8 lbs. milk, 13.41 lbs. fat, 15.81 lbs. butter. David Coughlin.

31. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
32. 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Her sire is Pontiac Kordorky. The above was bred by Chas. H. Hyde, Waterford, N.Y., and is now owned by G. Cabana, Sims Centre, N.Y.
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13. Aggie Pontiac Walker, 3525S, 2y. 2m. 12d.; 402.4 lbs. milk, 16.41 lbs. fat, 20.77 lbs. butter. G. S. W. Burnaby.
14. Middle Meadows Pearl Pontiac, 5474Z, 2y. 3m. 1d.; 365.3 lbs. milk, 14.24 lbs. fat, 18.19 lbs. butter. W. C. Houck, Chippawa.
15. Colony McKinley Canary, 4164E, 2y. 1m. 27d.; 381.9 lbs. milk, 14.11 lbs. fat, 17.64 lbs. butter.
- 30-day record: 1498.3 lbs. milk, 44.03 lbs. fat, 47.54 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Essexdale.
16. Pioneer Calamity Dutchess Mechthide, 4631S, 2y. 6m. 5d.; 350.5 lbs. milk, 13.14 lbs. fat, 15.29 lbs. butter. R. W. E. Burnaby.
- 13-day record: 696.9 lbs. milk, 26.66 lbs. fat, 33.33 lbs. butter.
- 30-day record: 1471.0 lbs. milk, 46.32 lbs. fat, 49.23 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers.
17. Colony Pauline Colantha, 4164D, 2y. 1m. 5d.; 364.2 lbs. milk, 13.13 lbs. fat, 16.40 lbs. butter.
- 30-day record: 1431.6 lbs. milk, 43.88 lbs. fat, 47.48 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.
18. Winnie Dewdrop Kayes, 4534, 2y. 2m. 3d.; 391.8 lbs. milk, 12.91 lbs. fat, 16.14 lbs. butter. R. W. E. Burnaby.
17. Braeside Helen Segis, 4341I, 2y. 2m. 27d.; 316.9 lbs. milk, 12.28 lbs. fat, 15.36 lbs. butter. C. C. Haviland, Wilsonville.
8. Highland Fanny Segis, 4631E, 2y. 9m. 23d.; 350.9 lbs. milk, 12.17 lbs. fat, 15.22 lbs. butter. R. W. E. Burnaby.
9. Pioneer Dutchess Aggie Harvog, 4614, 2y. 1m. 18d.; 341.2 lbs. milk, 14.61 lbs. fat, 16.61 lbs. butter.
- 30-day record: 812.1 lbs. milk, 23.72 lbs. fat, 28.18 lbs. butter. Dir. Expor. Farms, Agassiz, B.C.
10. Ottilie DeKok Artis, 3723S, 2y. 4m. 23d.; 281.8 lbs. milk, 11.37 lbs. fat, 14.21 lbs. butter.
- 14-day record: 1019.9 lbs. milk, 45.83 lbs. fat, 47.28 lbs. butter. Dir. Expor. Farms, Agassiz, B.C.
11. Maud Segis Payne, 4341I, 2y. 1m. 20d.; 316.9 lbs. milk, 12.28 lbs. fat, 15.36 lbs. butter. C. C. Haviland.
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# Water Supply for Country Homes

The value of running water in the country homes, and the fact that not more than 12 per cent. of them anywhere have it, are good reasons surely for emphasizing the subject in a special manner. The inconvenience, and the danger to health of having to go out of doors in bitter winter weather to struggle with a frozen pump need not be put up with. And what about the fire menace?

An efficient water system, like any good machine on the farm, is a labor and time saving device and brings cheer and comfort to the user. It enables the housewife to use all the water she actually needs, and makes possible the installation in the home of those modern conveniences so much prized by every one. The value of an ever-ready supply of water for the stock, free from the delays of a frozen-up pump will be apparent, while in case of fire may be the means of saving your home and barn with their valuable contents.

There are three or four systems worthy of special mention and these are described briefly and illustrated in part below.

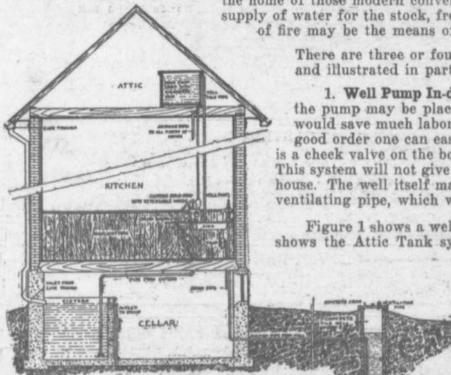


Figure 1—Hard and soft water system. Pump to well supplies hard water. Another pump sends soft water from cistern to attic tank; this water can be piped all through the house.

## BE SURE YOUR WELL WATER IS PURE.

If you are at all suspicious that the drinking water is impure write Professor D. H. Jones, Bacteriological Department, O. A. College, Guelph, Ontario. Prof. Jones will send a sterile bottle with directions for obtaining a sample. Upon receipt of the sample a test will be made free of charge and the analysis will be promptly returned. Meanwhile the water may be disinfected as follows: Dissolve a level teaspoonful of chloride of lime in a cup of water. Dilute this quantity with three cups of water. Then add a teaspoonful of the diluted solution to each two gallons of water and stir thoroughly. The water thus treated will be without taste or odor and safe for human consumption.

For practical and detailed information on (1) the relative value and uses of different kinds of pumps or (2) the installation of water systems for house or barn, or upon any other point of practical interest regarding wells, pure water or water equipment write the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A Bulletin is being prepared upon this subject and will be ready for distribution in the near future. Send in your name for a free copy.

## The Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings

TORONTO

SIR. WM. H. HEARST

Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELMAN

Commissioner of Agriculture



1. **Well Pump In-doors.**—If the lift to the pump cylinder does not exceed 20 or 25 feet, the pump may be placed inside the house. This arrangement is often possible, and it would save much labor, time, and severe exposure in the winter time. With the pump in good order one can easily draw the water 200 to 300 feet by hand power, especially if there is a check valve on the bottom of the suction pipe to keep the pump well primed all the time. This system will not give water on tap in the house but it will eliminate carrying water to the house. The well itself may be entirely closed in, with the exception of a small turned-over ventilating pipe, which will further guard the water against surface dirt.

Figure 1 shows a well pump installed at the right of the kitchen sink. Figure 1 also shows the Attic Tank system installed.

2. **The Attic-tank Method.**—The chief feature of this system is a storage tank in the attic for holding a few days' supply of water. A wooden tank about 3' x 3' x 3' and lined with galvanized iron gives good results. It may be filled by a power or a hand-pump with soft water from a cistern in the cellar for washing and bathing purposes; and also for flushing the water closet. Sometimes rain water can be run into this tank from the roof. This method is not, however, very satisfactory for storage of drinking water. Figure No. 1 shows this installation with pump in kitchen.

3. **Compression Water System.**—This consists of an airtight metal tank about 36" x 6' for storing water and compressed air, a force-pump for filling it, and the necessary accessories as pressure gauge, water-glass gauge, pipe and connections, valves, etc. This outfit is generally placed in the cellar. The water compresses the enclosed air in the tank and makes it a power to drive the water out whenever a tap is opened anywhere in the service pipes. The tank should be kept about two-thirds full when a pressure of 45 lbs. will result. In the picture below this system is shown and is also illustrated connected to a well and equipped for supplying water in both house and barns. If soft water is required on tap an extra tank is required.

The system illustrated shows a hand pump for filling the tank but there are in the market power pumping systems, the power of which can also be used for generating electricity for lighting and many other purposes. The power operated plants are automatic, and require very little attention.

4. **Gravity Method.**—Occasionally the source of water supply is high enough to get the water to the highest point required in the house by gravity through a pipe laid under the frost line. This is the simplest, cheapest and, in most respects, the best water system available, but the conditions for its installation are very rare.

The illustration shows how water pressure can give the convenience of running water all through the house, city fashion. The expense is more than repaid by convenience and safety to health.

